G. M 1912

76 & 12

Sl. No. 5 - 13

Govt. of India Notifications dt. 10th May 13 regarding the Care and use of Cemeteries.

G. R. S. 59] GPB—15,000—20-12-13

615

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1912-13

(Genl - Misc.)

File No. 76-12

Serial Nos. 5 — 13

Papers Filed.

Month November 1913

SUBJECT.

Govt of India Notification of the 10th May 13 regarding the Care & use of Cemeteries.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.

Gen 196-09
- 317-11

LATER REFERENCES.

Gen Dep No 504-25
D. D 1849-25 & 1-2

Gen 231-13

Gen 184-14-(1-2) & 3-5
-5,6

ML 69-1445 86 & 87 7. Sept 1915
ML 48-1585 104 12-13. March 1916
P.P. 92-11-142
P.P. 76-12. 1801 & 2

K.N. Krishnan 8/3 16.3-14

Gen 100-25-881-6
G.1769-31.5.16.

G.R.S. 11] 1912.73

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Genl Misc)

NOTES.

G.M. File No. 76-12

FILE HEADING.

Rules for the Care and use of Cemeteries.

From The First Assistant Resident

No. 3579 Dated 18-6-1913 Received 19-6-13.

Diary No. 7103	Enclos. 1	Spare Copies. —	Serial No. 5.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards a copy of the Govt. of India Notn. of the 10th May 1913 regarding the Care and use of Cemeteries.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

11

The rules as last revised & consolidated were published under Govt Notn G 3893/S.R. 196-09-2 dated 31st Jan 1910. There have been a number of additions and alterations since then which have also been published in the Gazette from

H. St

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—30,000—12-811

12

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G.M. File No. 76 of 1912-13

Serial No.	
	from time to time, the latest being the one issued under Not^n No. G 6293/G.M. 76-12-4 dt 16th April 1913.
	(2) A Dft Not^n sending the rules, now received, for publication is submd
	27.6.13
	(3) Approved 30/6
	(4) Issued 30/6
6	To. The Compiler, Mysore Gazette. G. 1471 dt 5.7.13. Publishes for general information and for the guidance of the Officers Concerned the Govt of India Notification received with the above.
	To. The Secy P.W.D. and the D.C's of all Dts. G. 1044-528 dt 6-8-13 forwards copy of the above for information.

(5) To the Records for receiving copies of the Not^n sent up.

(6) 9.8.13 Read
10 copies only.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

11/8/13.

12/8

GII—65,000—17-6-12.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. R. File No. 76 of 1912-13

1071

Serial No.	
7	Endt No. 4810 dated 12th Aug 1913 from the 7. A. Resident forwarding in continuation of the above a copy of the Govt of India Notn No. 342 dated 10th July 1913 directing some alterations in the Ecclesiastical Rules sent with Sl 5 (7) Off. subd 25/8/13 (8) Issue 25.8.13
8.	To the Compiler, Mysore Gazette. C. 2035 of 1-9-13. Publishing for general information & for the guidance of the officers Concerned the Notification no 342 of 10.7.13 received with the above To the D.C's of Districts and the Secy. P.W.D. C. 3008-12 of 7-10-13. Forwards copy of the above for information.
9.	From. The 7. A. Resident no 5755 of 20.9.13. In continuation of Sl 7. forwards a copy of letter no 450 of 29.8.13 from the Govt of India. Department of Edn (Ecel) to the Govt of Punjab explaining some of the rules.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GIE—65,000—17-6-12.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G.R. File No. 76 of 191 2-13

Serial No.	
	Dft subd SR 8/10/13. Issue SDR 13/10
2080 263	
10	To the Secy P.W.D & the D.C's & Districts. Communicating the above for information.
11	Endt No 6426 dated 16th Oct 1913 from the ~~P.A~~ Resident —— forwards for information a copy of Govt of India Notn No. 492 dated 18th Sept 1913 directing an addition to Rule 1 in Part II of the Ecclesiastical Rules. Dft subd SR BR 10/11/13 Issue SDR 11/11
12	To the Secy P.W.D " D.A Comrs of Hills No. G 3773-D2-13 22/11/13 Forwards copy of Sl. 11 for information and guidance.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G.I.P.—65,000—17-C-12.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.	File No. 76 of 1912.

Serial No.	
12	To the Controller M.S. No 3774 dt 22-12-13 Forwards copy of Bill for publication in the Gazette & Journals of printed Copies to Secy P.W.D & Deputy Comrs of Dists 1 & 5 for info.
13	To the Secy P.W.D. & Comrs of Dists No: 3775—84 dt 22.11.13 Forwards copy of the above for information & guidance.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

DIARY No. 7603

19/2-1913

SECTION Genl Misc

FILE No. 7612

SERIAL No. 5

Pol no 2114 of 19.6.13

IV 19.6.13.

No 3579

Mysore Resident's Office,

Bangalore, the 18th June 1913.

Notification of the Government of India, Department of Education(Eccl) No. 212, dated the 10th May 1913.

A copy of the foregoing notification is forwarded herewith to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for information, in continuation of this office endorsement No. 2154, dated the 5th April 1913.

4.m76-12-3

First Assistant Resident.

No. 212.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 10th May 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

The rules providing (I) for the care and use of Government cemeteries throughout India, except those in the presidency town of the diocese of Calcutta and the presidency town of the diocese of Bombay; (II) for the levy and expenditure of fees on graves and monuments in cemeteries and churches throughout India; (III) for the levy of other ecclesiastical fees throughout India; (IV) for the erection, repair and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries throughout India, except in the town and suburbs of Calcutta; and (V) for the regulation of grants for the building of churches; the supply of church furniture; and for the payment of compensation for accommodation provided for soldiers in churches neither belonging to, nor rented by Government, have been revised and consolidated and are published for general information and guidance:—

PART I.

Rules for the care and use of Government cemeteries throughout India, except those in the presidency town of the diocese of Calcutta and the presidency town of the diocese of Bombay.

CHARGE OF THE CEMETERY.

RULE 1.—(1) The resident chaplain of a station has charge of the general cemetery, and frames an estimate of the expenditure connected therewith in accordance with the directions contained in paragraph 1 of the Home Department* Resolution Nos. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A.

(2) The term "resident chaplain" includes a clergyman of the Additional Clergy Society so far as concerns the stations to which he stands appointed, or other clergyman of the Church of England placed in charge by the Bishop.

(3) Where there are lay trustees or a church committee they will have the same powers and responsibilities in regard to the cemetery as in regard to the church. At stations where there are no trustees or committee, if there is no resident chaplain or during the temporary absence of the chaplain, the charge of the cemetery vests in the chief magistrate on the spot, or the senior military officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment.

(4) At out-stations where there is a church committee the charge of the cemetery will vest in the senior member of the committee, provided that, if the station does not contain a church which is the property of the Government, the appointment of the senior member of the committee to hold charge of the cemetery will be subject to the approval of the Bishop or Archdeacon who may, if he consider it advisable, appoint some other person to the charge. At out-stations where there is no church committee the charge of the cemetery will vest in such person as may be nominated thereto from time to time by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the district, but subject to the control of such Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner.

(5) All projects for original works in connection with cemeteries attached to Government churches in civil stations and cemeteries in Imperial Provinces without provincial settlements whether attached to Government churches or not, which require the administrative sanction of the Government of India, should under the Home Department orders Nos. 49—65, dated the 8th February 1907, be submitted by the ecclesiastical authorities to the local Government, which after

examining them will transmit them, with any remarks that it may desire to offer, to the Government of India in the Department of Education for consideration. All proposals relating to the construction or alteration of cemeteries attached to Government churches in cantonments and of other cemeteries in charge of the Military Works Services whether attached to Government churches or not should under the Home Department orders Nos. 58—71, dated the 18th February 1909, be submitted by the ecclesiastical authorities to the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade within whose jurisdiction the cantonment is situated, who will forward them to the Director-General of Military Works when the cost of the work is less than Rs. 2,500 and to the Quartermaster-General in India when the cost exceeds Rs. 2,500. The Director-General will submit proposals forwarded to him direct to the Department of Education after consulting the Quartermaster-General unofficially. In the cases of the larger cost the Quartermaster General after satisfying himself of the necessity for the work proposed will, when the work is to be carried out by the Military Works Services, request the Director-General of Military Works to submit the proposals, together with approximate estimates of their cost and the reports of the local military officers, for the consideration of the Department of Education. When the work is to be carried out by the Public Works Department the Quartermaster-General will request the General Officer Commanding concerned to forward the proposals to the local Governments which, after examination, will transmit them, with any remarks it may desire to offer, to the Government of India in the Department of Education for consideration. Proposals in connection with cemeteries attached to Government churches in railway colonies should be submitted by the managers or agents of the railways concerned to the Railway Board for consideration. Projects for original works in connection with cemeteries not attached to Government churches the charges for which will be debitable to Provincial revenues should be dealt with under the orders of the local Government concerned.

RULE 2.—Each cemetery is allowed a mali-chaukidar or chaukidars in accordance with the scale prescribed in paragraph 2 of the Home Department Resolution* Nos. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876. These chaukidars are paid by Government through the resident chaplain, by whom they are appointed and dismissed. In stations where there is no resident chaplain, the chaukidars are paid, appointed, and dismissed by the other officers named in rule 1. House accommodation for cemetery chaukidars may be provided at the cost of the State.

* Appendix A.

RULE 3.—Every reasonable effort should be made by the resident chaplain or other officer in charge under rule 1, not only to keep the cemetery in decent order, but to preserve its character as the resting-place of the remains of departed friends by providing for the necessary repairs and by planting the ground with suitable trees.

NOTE.—Expenditure under this rule will be met in the manner indicated in paragraph 1 of the Home Department Resolution† Nos. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876.

† Appendix A.

RULE 4.—The chaukidar will keep the key of the cemetery under the direction of the officer in charge.

RULE 5.—The officer who has charge of the cemetery under the operation of rule 1 will perform all the duties assigned to the chaplain by rules 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, with the exception of the approval of designs of tombstones and of inscriptions to be cut on them. In the case of a tombstone in that part of the cemetery which is reserved for the Church of England, the proposed design and inscription must be forwarded to the resident or visiting chaplain, or, if there be none, to the Archdeacon, no action being taken to erect the monument till his sanction has been obtained. In all other cases the design and inscription must be approved by the minister of the particular denomination to which the deceased belonged. Should there be no resident or visiting minister of that denomination, the inscription and design must be approved by the senior minister belonging to it in the province, or, if there be none, then by the local Government or Administration. Should a design or inscription be disapproved, it may be referred, if those who are interested desire this, through the ecclesiastical superior of the

denomination concerned, to the local Government or Administration for decision. (*Vide* rules 14 to 20 and Part IV of these rules.)

PERSONS WHO MAY CONDUCT INTERMENTS.

RULE 6.—(1) The chaplain will bury Christians of all denominations whose friends desire his services, as laid down in the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department,* No. 159, dated the 6th June 1877, using always the service of the Church of England and the consecrated portion of the cemetery.

* Appendix B.

(2) A portion of every cemetery will be set apart by the orders of Government for the use of Roman Catholic congregations, and another portion will be appropriated for the joint use of other Christians whose friends desire that they should be interred otherwise than according to the ritual of either the Church of England or of the Church of Rome, or who cannot legally be so interred.

(3) The unconsecrated portions thus set apart are not to be fenced or walled off from the rest of the cemetery, but simply divided off by a pathway, and they must be added to the existing cemetery or reserved from it. If the existing cemetery be large enough for the wants of the whole Christian community, such portions will be reserved without reference to the fact that the whole enclosure has or has not been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. If the cemetery be only large enough for the wants of Christians desiring to be buried with the service of the Church of England such portions will be added. The whole cemetery thus divided is to be surrounded by a wall, to have but one gate of entrance, and to be under the care of the officer specified in rule 1.

RULE 7.—(1) Ministers of all denominations have a right to conduct the service of burial over the body of any deceased member of their respective congregations, who may be buried in any fitting portion of the ground set apart for the denomination to which the deceased belonged. At least six hours' previous notice of the burial should be given by the chaplain or minister of the denomination to which the deceased belonged or, in his absence from the station, by the friends of the deceased, to the chaplain in charge of the burial ground; or, in the absence of the chaplain, to the officer who may be in current charge. The chaplain or officer in current charge of the cemetery should, on receipt of the notice, give the conducting chaplain or minister, or, in his absence, the friends of the deceased, a certificate as to the hour when the funeral may take place. The period herein prescribed may, for special reasons, be shortened, with the permission of the chaplain or officer in charge of the cemetery. Such chaplain or officer will, if he thinks the circumstances of the case demand it, bring the facts to the notice of the local magisterial authorities in time to admit of an order stopping the burial being passed if necessary.

NOTE.—The provisions laid down in this rule apply only to civil funerals. Military funerals are regulated by the orders laid down in Army form A-27.

(2) In the cases in which the deceased was in the military or civil employment of Government and the death occurred in a military station it is the duty of the officer commanding the corps or head of the department concerned to inform the minister of the denomination to which the deceased belonged, of the hour at which the funeral may be expected at the cemetery. This report is to be in addition to that required by rule 7 (1).

(3) A certificate of burial drawn up according to the required form must be sent to the chaplain or to the Registrar of births, deaths and marriages, to be entered in the register kept up by him. The officer commanding the station or regiment or the local head of the department with which the deceased was connected is responsible for the submission of the certificate.

RULE 8.—(1) No burial can, as a general rule, take place in that part of a Government cemetery, which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England unless, the service prescribed by that Church is read by the chaplain, if there be one, or, in his absence, by the layman who officiates at the funeral. But a person may be interred in the other portions of a Government cemetery with or without the use of any services of religion.

(2) Where in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England there is a family vault or grave, or a reserved plot of ground purchased by a member of the family, or a masonry grave prepared in immediate contiguity to such family vault or grave or reserved plot, any deceased member of a family may, if the relative, friend, or legal representative having charge of the funeral arrangements shall so desire, be interred in such family vault, grave, or reserved plot without the performance of the service for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the Church of England.

(3) The burial may take place at the option of the person having charge of the same either without any religious service or with such Christian and orderly religious service at the grave as such person shall think fit; and any person or persons who shall be thereunto invited, or be authorised by the person having charge of such burial, may conduct such service or take part in any religious act thereat.

(4) Notice of any burial which it is intended to conduct under the provisions of clauses (2) and (3) shall be given to the chaplain or other officer in charge of the burial-ground in the manner prescribed by rule 7.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BURYING.

RULE 9.—Where there is a resident chaplain he is responsible for the arrangements for digging a grave and for the preparation of a coffin. Should he find or anticipate difficulty in making private arrangements for digging a grave and preparing a coffin he should apply in military stations to the senior military officer and in civil stations to the chief local magistrate to make the necessary arrangements; and these officers are authorized to direct any local Public Works officer to do all that is necessary. The local Public Works officer will usually be the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer in military stations and the Civil Executive Engineer in civil stations; but the senior military officer in a military station and the chief local magistrate in a civil station may, in cases of emergency, direct the Civil Executive Engineer or the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, respectively, to make the necessary arrangements. The resident chaplain is in all such cases responsible that timely notice is given to the Government officers who may be called upon to arrange for digging a grave and preparing a coffin.

The senior military officer in a military station and the chief local magistrate in a civil station may, should the resident chaplain report that private arrangements for digging graves and preparing coffins are not feasible, issue a general order on the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer and the Civil Executive Engineer, respectively, to dig graves and prepare coffins upon the requisition of the resident chaplain. The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his miscellaneous advance account till repaid by the officer under whose special or general order it was incurred.

During the absence of the resident chaplain from the station the senior military officer in a military station and the chief local magistrate in a civil station shall be responsible for the arrangements for digging graves and preparing coffins.

NOTE.—The expenses incurred in connection with the burial of paupers who die within cantonment limits will be defrayed from cantonment funds under the authority of section 29 (1) (*l*) of the Cantonment Code. In the case of paupers who die out of cantonment limits, the expenses will be defrayed by the magistrate of the district.

RULE 10.—The officer in charge of the cemetery shall keep a plan of the entire cemetery to be provided by the Public Works Department or Military Works Services, with references written upon it, in a book, in which the names of parties interred are recorded; this plan and book being kept with the church registers.

NOTE.—The Executive Engineer shall maintain a plan of the cemetery showing on it all the existing graves and the spaces allotted for future graves, giving them all consecutive numbers and giving plot lines also consecutive numbers when he thinks this desirable. Suitable number plates may be provided for the graves.

RULE 11.—The officer in charge of the cemetery may reserve grave space, as limited by rule 12 below, on the application of near relatives of persons already buried in the cemetery and for the burial of the persons named in the application. A double ground fee shall be levied in advance before granting any such applica-

tion, and each grant shall be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose and indicated on the plan. The ground will then be reserved for ten years. Before the expiry of that period, a fresh application should be made and a further double fee paid, failing which the ground will be resumed.

RULE 12.—The size of each grave, whether of masonry or not, is ordinarily limited to 9′×4′, and the area of ground to be enclosed to 11′×7′ by external measurement. The local Government may, however, relax these limits at its discretion.

RULE 13.—(1) All graves must be at least 6 feet in depth. Masonry graves need not be provided with floors.

(2) No body shall be buried in any vault or masonry grave provided with a permanent floor which it is intended at any after time within 14 years to re-open, unless the coffin be separately entombed in an air-tight manner by properly cemented stone or brick work, which shall never be disturbed.

(3) One body only shall be buried in a grave at one time, unless the bodies be those of members of the same family.

(4) No non-masonry grave or masonry grave unprovided with the separate air-tight compartment prescribed in clause (2) shall be re-opened within 14 years after the burial of a person above 12 years of age, or within eight years after the burial of a child under 12 years of age, unless to bury another member of the same family, in which case a layer of earth not less than one foot thick shall be left undisturbed over the previously buried coffin. If on re-opening the grave any soil is found to be offensive, such soil shall be left undisturbed.

(5) There shall never be less than three feet of earth between the topmost coffin in a grave and the surface of the ground.

ERECTION AND REPAIR OF MONUMENTS.

RULE 14.—Monuments may be erected by any interested person. The inscription before being cut and the design, when the monument is other than a simple headstone, must first be approved of as laid down in rule 5.

RULE 15.—When a grave is not of masonry the only monument ordinarily allowed over it is a simple cross or headstone on an adequate masonry foundation at least 3′×2′×1½′; and the whole structure must not stand higher than 3′ from the ground level. But, with the permission of the officer in charge of the cemetery, a monument, such as may be erected over a masonry grave, may be placed over a non-masonry grave when adequate masonry foundations are provided on which the monument may rest.

RULE 16.—No monument, of whatever material constructed, shall exceed 8′×4′ at the base without the previous sanction of the local Government.

RULE 17.—No monument of *masonry* standing higher than 3 feet from the ground level shall be erected without the sanction of the local Government.

RULE 18.—No cenotaph more than 6 feet square at the base shall be erected without the sanction of the local Government.

RULE 19.—The enclosure of ground round a grave must be by a metal railing, or by chains or bars of metal supported on masonry or metal pillars or by a plain granite or marble curb on a concrete foundation. Wooden or masonry enclosures are not permitted. The previous sanction of the Archdeacon, or in his absence, of the Bishop, is necessary to the enclosure of a non-masonry grave; and no such sanction will be given unless the fee required by rule 1 of Part II has been paid.

RULE 20.—All work connected with monuments must, as far as possible, be carried on outside the cemetery.

INSPECTION.

RULE 21.—The cemetery should be inspected annually by the officer who has charge of it under the operation of rule 1, in company with the executive engineer, the plan and book kept under rule 10 being also examined, and

a report made to the Archdeacon, and recorded in the ecclesiastical record-book of the station, and also in the engineer's office. In stations where there is no resident chaplain and there is a difficulty in arranging for a joint inspection by the officer in charge of the cemetery and the executive engineer, the annual inspection may be made by the executive engineer alone, who will forward the report to the Archdeacon through the officer who has charge of the cemetery.

RULE 22.—(1) Commissioners of divisions should inspect cemeteries, whether closed or in use, within their respctive jurisdictions, in the course of their annual tours, and should bring to the notice of the local Government any instances of cemeteries which are negligently kept, or which the officers in charge may have allowed to fall into a state of bad repair or disorder. All cemeteries are equally subject to the visitation and supervision of the Bishop and Archdeacon.

(2) Sanitary officers in cantonments are invited to inspect cemeteries within their respective cantonments and to report to local Governments any matter calling for notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE 23.—It is desirable that officers commanding regiments or detachments should be instructed to cause a report to be made to the nearest civil officer of graves dug for soldiers on the march, in order that measures may be taken for their effectual protection and preservation. These graves and all scattered Christian graves throughout the district are under the care of the local civil authorities, who should inspect them frequently and see that they are preserved in good order. Interments should, as far as practicable, be carried out in Government land.

PART II.

Rules for the levy and expenditure of fees on graves and monuments in cemeteries and churches throughout India.

RULE 1.—The following are the rates of fees chargeable:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) For every square foot of ground occupied by a grave, whether masonry or not	0	8	0
NOTES.—(1) This fee is independent of the actual charge for making a grave.			
(2) By the terms *ground occupied* in this rule is meant in the case of an unenclosed grave the area actually occupied by the grave; and in the case of enclosed graves, graves with monuments or graves partly covered by monuments and partly enclosed, the area actually occupied by the grave *plus* all additional space either enclosed or occupied by a monument.			
The fee of eight annas in question is irrespective of all charges leviable under clauses (2) to (5) of this rule.			
(2) For a masonry monument, per square foot	1	0	0
(3) For a cut stone or marble monument, per square foot ...	0	8	0
NOTE.—The lower fee of 8 annas per square foot shall be charged only if the whole structure above the ground leel is made of cut stone or marble.			
Provided that no fee under (2) or (3) shall be less than ...	5	0	0
(4) Additional fee when a cut stone or marble monument stands higher than 3 feet from the ground level ...	16	0	0
(5) For a headstone or cross over a non-masonry grave ...	5	0	0
(6) For a faculty for the erection of a monument in a church ...	75	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
NOTES.—(1) A tablet on the wall of a cemetery shall be regarded as a monument.			
(2) The term "stone or marble" does not include "slate."			
(3) The fee of Rs. 75 levied on a faculty is in all cases to be spent in charity.			
(7) For a cenotaph, in addition to the ground fee, a special fee of	50	0	0
NOTE.—If any of the persons commemorated are interred beneath a monument, it should not be classed as a cenotaph.			
(8) For burial in a family vault	3	0	0

RULE 2.—Fees are leviable over the whole cemetery, including those portions which are used by Roman Catholics and Non-conformists.

NOTES.—(1) The same rules in regard to fees apply to all graves, whether of Roman Catholics, of Non-conformists, or members of the established Church.

(2) Where a parcel of gound used for burial by a Christian community of any particular denomination other than the established Church of England forms no part of the general cemetery, but is separate from it, or where, although not so separate, it is clearly distinguishable and was not originally acquired, and has not been kept up at the expense of the State then if the community by which the ground is used so desire, the Government will give up all claim to fees on the distinct understanding that it is divested of all responsibility for the maintenance of the cemetery in proper order. On the other hand, where such parcels of ground form part of a cemetery of the established Church or the general Christian community provided and maintained by the Government, no distinction can be made as to keeping up any one part of the cemetery, nor should any exemption from fees be permitted.

EXEMPTION FROM FEES IN GOVERNMENT CEMETERIES.

RULE 3.—No fee shall be levied from regimental and non-departmental warrant officers, British non-commissioned officers and soldiers for the construction of graves for, or the erection of monuments to the memory of, their wives, children, or comrades; or from their wives or children for the construction of graves for, or the erection of monuments to, such warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers; provided that the monument is a plain stone monument consisting of a simple cross or head-stone fixed in a stone or marble socket, or a slab over a masonry foundation 3′×2′ and whose total height does not exceed 3 feet above the level of the ground. No exemption shall be granted, however, to such persons from the fees prescribed in rule 1 (6) and (7) of these rules.

NOTES.—(1) This rule applies to regimental and non-departmental warrant officers and all British non-commissioned officers and soldiers whether in military or civil employ.

Native Christians belonging to His Majesty's army are British soldiers within the meaning of this rule.

(2) Plain stone monuments erected under this rule which are subscribed for partly by regimental or non-departmental warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men and partly by officers are likewise exempted from the prescribed fee.

(3) Departmental warrant officers and volunteers are not exempted from payment of ecclesiastical fees.

(4) The addition of masonry borders round plain stone monuments in respect of the erection of which exemption is granted by this rule will not necessitate the levying of a fee for their erection, provided that the borders are kept within reasonable limits, so that the cost of repairing the monuments is not materially increased.

RULE 4.—The Chunar pensioners being more or less under military control come under the category of soldiers, and are, therefore, entitled to the same exemptions as soldiers. But this ruling does not apply to other pensioners who are not similarly under military control.

RULE 5.—The chaplain may, at his discretion, reduce, or in cases of extreme poverty altogether remit, the fee leviable on the construction of graves, but not for the erection of monuments.

NOTE.—The Bishop on special occasions may sanction a reduction or remission of fees for the erection of monuments.

PERSONS BY WHOM FEES MAY BE COLLECTED

RULE 6.—The chaplain or other officer in charge of a cemetery may appoint an official mason, who may be granted a monopoly of the whole or any portion of the masonry work beneath the surface within the cemetery, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon at the time of making the appointment ; and may, subject to the same conditions, discharge him at his discretion. When an official mason has been appointed, he shall be responsible for the collection and payment to the chaplain or other officer as aforesaid of the requisite fees in respect of all work executed by him. Fees in respect of all work in the cemetery must be paid in advance before the work is begun. The maximum rates for all works beneath the surface should be fixed by the officer in charge of the cemetery in consultation with the Executive Engineer or Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, and should in no case be exceeded unless they are proved to the satisfaction of both officers to be inadequate. The rates should not ordinarily exceed the current rates for public works in the district.

PERSONS TO WHOM FEES MAY BE PAID.

RULE 7.—The fees prescribed in rule 1 should be paid to the chaplain or, in the absence of the chaplain, to the officer in charge of the cemetery and remitted at once to the civil treasury, except fees for monuments in churches, which should be paid over by the chaplain to the charitable objects to which the Bishop assigns them when his faculty is issued.

CEMETERY RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

RULE 8.—All cemetery receipts and charges are to be regulated as laid down in paragraph 4 of the Home Department resolution* Nos. 6—370-382, dated the 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE 9.—(1) A person may not purchase a portion of a Government cemetery as a burial place for himself and his family so as to have a right to fence it with a rail or fence, and thus make it the private property of himself and family. But when such rights already exist, they are not without reason to be interfered with, and special cases as they arise may require exceptional treatment. In such special cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion with the sanction of the local Government.

(2) All private rights must, however, cease if, for sanitary or other public reasons, the cemetery is closed against burials, or even that portion of it in which the private ground is situated ; but in special cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion of giving permission to open a vault or masonry grave.

(3) No *kachcha* grave can be opened in any cemetery for the purpose of converting it into a masonry grave without application to the Archdeacon which must be accompanied by a certificate from the principal medical officer, that this may be done without risk to the public health.

RULE 10.—(1) When a piece of ground is granted by Government as a cemetery to a railway company for the interment of its own servants, and the company afterwards keeps it in repair and provides the necessary establishment, so that beyond the original grant of ground Government is at no expense, the collection and application of fees accruing are left to the decision of the railway company which maintains the cemetery in good order and repair.

(2) The Commissioner of the district or judicial officer, and in military stations the officer commanding should inspect such cemeteries and report to Government if they find them negligently kept.

PART III.

Rules for the levy of other ecclesiastical fees throughout India.

RULE 1.—No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

RULE 2.—In addition to the fee for the surrogate's license a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the military or naval service of His Majesty.

RULE 3.—The fee for a surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50, both at the presidency towns and in the interior. No fee shall be charged on marriages by banns.

RULE 4.—When registers are searched and a copy of any entry given, a fee of one rupee shall be charged for the first year,* and four annas for every additional year over which the search may extend, as well as a fee of one rupee for the certificate. Soldiers, sailors, and non-commissioned and petty officers are exempted from payment.

* The first year shall be taken to mean any one year indicated by the applicant.

NOTE.—(1) The amount of fees payable for marriages performed, and for searching registers kept in accordance with the provisions of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), is fixed by each local Government.

(2) The chaplain may, at his discretion, reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee for searching registers.

PART IV.

Rules for the erection, repair and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries throughout India, except in the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

APPLICATION FOR ERECTION OF A MONUMENT.

1.—A person desiring to erect a monument should submit to the chaplain or other officer in charge of the cemetery an application in the form A (annexed), with a working drawing of the monument drawn to scale.

2.—If the proposed monument (*a*) is not a single stone monument as defined in rule 6, or (*b*) is a single stone monument in respect of which exemption from payment of endowment fee is granted by note (1) to this rule, or (*c*) is a single stone monument which it is proposed to endow, the chaplain or other officer in charge of the cemetery will send on the application and the drawing with a forwarding letter (in form B annexed) to the executive engineer in charge of the cemetery. The executive engineer will examine the proposals, and, if he approves of them, will fill in the certificate below the application, examine and countersign the drawing, and return the papers to the chaplain.

If any fragile or costly work liable to receive damage is proposed, the executive engineer will not take this into consideration in entering the classification of the monument in column 7 (*b*) of the application, as the repair of such work cannot be undertaken by Government. The executive engineer may decline to take over any monument for the purpose of maintenance if he considers that the work is defective from a structural point of view.

If the monument is a single stone monument and is *not* to be endowed, the chaplain or other officer in charge need not forward the application to the executive engineer unless he desires his advice, but may deal with it at once in accordance with rule 3.

NOTES.—(1) No endowment fee shall be levied in respect of monuments erected by British soldiers or non-commissioned officers to their wives, children or comrades, or by their wives or children to British soldiers or non-commissioned officers, provided that the monuments are simple crosses, head-stones or slabs. Native Christians belonging to His Majesty's Army are British soldiers within the meaning of this note.

(2) The addition of masonry borders round single stone monuments in respect of which exemption from endowment fee is granted by note (1) above will not necessitate the levying of a fee, provided that the borders are kept within reasonable limits, so that the cost of repairs of the monuments is not materially increased.

(3) When a monument is to be placed over a masonry grave any portion of the masonry which projects above the ground level shall be demolished.

3. On return of the papers, duly approved by the executive engineer, the chaplain will see that the application in form A is correctly filled in, sign the memorandum at the foot of the form and forward it with the drawing to the Archdeacon. If the deceased belonged to some other denomination than that of the Church of England, the chaplain will obtain a certificate of approval of the design from the minister of the denomination to which the deceased belonged and forward it with the application to the Archdeacon.

4.—The Archdeacon will permit the monument to be erected or refuse to do so. If permission is given, the chaplain will advise the applicant of the sanction in form D (annexed) and instruct him to pay the amount of the endowment calculated as in rule 6 to the executive engineer, who will grant the applicant a receipt in form C (annexed).

5.—The chaplain will return the sanctioned application (with enclosures) to the executive engineer for disposal and record. On receiving adequate notice from the applicant (usually *not less* than a week) of the date and hour of erection, the executive engineer will depute a responsible subordinate to supervise the erection of the monument in accordance with the sanctioned design and specification. If it is erected to his satisfaction, the executive engineer will assume charge of the monument for future repairs by the Public Works Department and will issue to the applicant a certificate in form I that the monument has been properly erected. The chaplain will, on receipt from the executive engineer, send in April every year to the Archdeacon a list of the monuments erected and endowed during the year ending March 31st, together with the amounts of the endowment fees.

CLASSES OF MONUMENTS AND AMOUNT OF ENDOWMENT FEES.

6.—For the purpose of these rules monuments are classified as follows:—

CLASS A.—*Single stone monuments.*—Monuments consisting of (*a*) simple crosses or head-stones not exceeding 3 feet in height from the ground level and having the full section of the stone embedded to a depth of at least 12 inches, in masonry foundations measuring at least 3′×2′ in size by 1½ feet in depth, or (*b*) slabs not exceeding 11 ft. × 7 ft. in size over unexposed masonry foundations.

CLASS B.—*Plain and solid monuments.*—Monuments, including railings round graves, not falling in class A, which are likely to require only occasional repair.

CLASS C.—*Elaborate monuments.*—Monuments which are likely to require special attention or frequent repair.

The endowment of a monument in class A is optional, and the fee may be paid at any time, either before or after the erection of the monument. Permission will not be given to erect other monuments unless the endowment fee has been paid. The minimum fees are as follows:—

Class of monument.	ENDOWMENT FEE.		REMARKS.
	Child's monument.	Adult's monument.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
A	15	15	(1) A child's monument covering more than 15 square feet is to be charged for as an adult's monument.
B	20 (1), (2)	30 (2)	(2) These are minimum fees, and when they are considered insufficient such fees may be charged as the superintending engineer thinks necessary.
C	50 (1), (2)	75 (2)	

The classification of monuments rests with the executive engineer, but any person who objects to his decision may appeal to the superintending engineer.

No addition to an existing monument in a Government cemetery will be allowed beyond mere lettering on existing slabs, head-stones or crosses, unless the whole monument is endowed.

7.—The endowment is intended to cover the expense of ordinary annual maintenance, re-lettering and repairs, but not the risk of accidents due to floods or earthquakes or other extraordinary causes. It is open to any person to provide for extraordinary repairs by making a special endowment in addition to the ordinary endowment fixed by the executive or superintending engineer under rule 6. This special endowment must, however, be limited to the amount necessary to cover such work as the Government officers can undertake to execute.

8.—When an endowment is paid to the executive engineer, in accordance with rules 4 and 6, the amount must be entered in the divisional cash book as

a deposit received and paid into the treasury with a remittance note in the form G (annexed) for credit to the civil department. The executive engineer will forward the treasury officer's receipt with his monthly accounts to the examiner of accounts in support of the debit to "deposits", a note to the effect that this has been done being entered in red ink across the block foil of the remittance note.

The examiner will, from these receipts, maintain a register in form H (annexed) showing the endowments for each cemetery in his province. The civil account officer will credit to a head cemetery endowment fund under the major head Savings Bank Deposits—Bank Accounts all sums received on account of these endowments, but will show no details regarding the cemeteries.

After the amount has been paid into the treasury the executive engineer will enter it in the register of endowments, form E (annexed) (Part I).

NOTE.—A clear distinction must be maintained between (1) *ordinary*, and (2) *special* endowments (*vide* rule 7) in all the documents and accounts mentioned in this rule.

9.—The executive engineer shall maintain an account of all ordinary and special endowments, form E (annexed) (Part II). A separate ledger account shall be opened in form E (annexed) (Part III) for each monument for which a special endowment exceeding Rs. 25 has been made under rule 7.

NOTE.—The provision as to separate accounts should be applied, as far as possible, to endowments made prior to the issue of these rules.

10.—The interest calculated under rule 11 on the deposit shall be used in meeting the expenditure for the repair of those monuments for whose preservation deposits have been made. In no circumstances should the capital sum be applied to meet such expenditure, nor should the interest be separate for each monument. The interest accruing on the deposits shall form a common fund to be used exclusively for the repairs of all endowed tombs: provided that the interests on deposits for which separate accounts are opened under rule 9 shall be used exclusively for the particular monument on account of which the deposit is made.

If a monument becomes so damaged as not to admit of repair, the officer in charge of the cemetery shall communicate with the friends of the deceased, or when such communication is not possible, advertise three times in the *Gazette of India* and the Gazette of the Province; and if no person will undertake to restore it, the monument shall be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the officer in charge of the cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order: provided always that any inscribed slab or tablet which formed part of it shall be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the cemetery and shall be carefully preserved.

NOTE.—(1) This rule does not apply to monuments of historical or archæological interest. Lists of such tombs should be obtained by local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the local Public Works Department.

(2) The cost of the advertisements in the Gazette is met by the Government.

(3) The State will defray the cost of keeping in repair monuments erected by or over the graves of British soldiers and non-commissioned officers in respect of which exemption from payment of endowment fee is granted by note (1) to rule 2 of this part.

11.—Joint estimates shall be framed in October of each year by the executive engineer and the chaplain, or other officer in charge of the cemetery, of the cost of repairs of endowed tombs, during the following official year, and the aggregate of the sums so estimated shall not exceed the estimated interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum for ordinary endowments and at 3 per cent. for special endowments made up to the 31st March preceding, *plus* the unspent balance at the end of the previous year. The executive engineer should budget annually for the grant required; such grant should be entered in a lump sum under the head "civil works" without any distinction between ordinary and special endowments.

12.—The civil account officer of each province will, in his final accounts for March, debit to 14—Interest, by credit to the Public Works Department the interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for ordinary endowments and at 3 per cent. for special endowments made up to the 31st March. On receipt of the credit the examiner of public works accounts will distribute the amounts between the cemeteries of the province and advise the executive engineer concerned of the amounts so

credited. On receipt of such intimation the executive engineer will credit the amount in his divisional accounts as public works revenue under the head "Interest on endowments for repairs of monuments" and then fill in the interest column in form E (Part II).

13.—Endowment funds invested in Government securities will be held in trust by the Comptroller-General or the Accountant-General, Bombay (as the case may be), on behalf of the examiner of public works accounts concerned, under the rules contained in chapter II of the Civil Account Code. The interest will, on realization, be remitted to the examiner and will be credited in his accounts and distributed as provided in rule 12.

ENDOWMENT OF EXISTING MONUMENTS.

14.—When application is made for the endowment of an existing monument the above procedure should be followed as far as applicable.

15.—In order that the local Government or Administration may know that the tombs are kept in proper repair, an annual report in form F (annexed) should be forwarded as soon as possible after the close of the accounts for a financial year, by the executive engineer with respect to their condition, for each cemetery, to the examiner of public works accounts, who will consolidate the returns so received and render a general return to the local Government or Administration. The account will merely show the totals for each cemetery as taken from the executive engineer's accounts.

The reports sent to the examiner should contain remarks, both by the chaplain and executive engineer, as to the state of the tombs for which endowments have been made.

NOTE.—The foregoing rules are applicable to cenotaphs erected in church compounds, but the previous consent of the local Government to the construction of a cenotaph is in every case necessary.

PART V.

Rules regulating grants for the building of churches; the supply of church furniture; and for the payment of compensation for accommodation provided for soldiers in churches neither belonging to, nor rented by, Government.

RULE 1.—All State charges for churches (except those referred to in rule 21 (*b*) (2) which are debitable to "23—Ecclesiastical") in civil, military or State railway stations are provided from Public Works funds from the ordinary grant for Imperial Works under "45—Civil Works."

RULE 2.—The provision of churches from Public Works funds is authorised under the limitations given in the following rules. All projects for original works in connection with churches in civil stations which require the administrative sanction of the Government of India should, under the Home Department orders Nos. 49—65, dated the 5th February 1907, be submitted by the ecclesiastical authorities to the local Government, which, after examining them, will transmit them with any remarks that it may desire to offer to the Government of India in the Department of Education for consideration. All proposals relating to the construction or alteration of churches in cantonments should, under the Home Department orders Nos. 58—71, dated the 18th February 1909, be submitted by the ecclesiastical authorities to the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade within whose jurisdiction the cantonment is situated, who will forward them to the Director-General of Military Works when the cost of the work is less than Rs. 2,500 and to the Quartermaster-General in India when the cost exceeds Rs. 2,500. The Director-General will, except in cases which fall under rule 23 A, submit proposals forwarded to him direct to the Department of Education after consulting the Quartermaster-General unofficially. In the cases of the larger cost the Quartermaster-General after satisfying himself of the necessity for the work proposed will, when the work is to be carried out by the Military Works Services, request the Director-General of Military Works to instruct his subordinate officers to forward the proposals, together with approximate estimates of their cost and the reports of the local military officers, to the local Government, which should then submit them for the consideration of the Government of India in the Department of Education. When the work is to be carried out by the Public Works Department the Quartermaster-General will request the General Officer Commanding concerned to forward the

proposals to the local Government, which, after examination, will transmit them, with any remarks it may desire to offer, to the Government of India in the Department of Education for consideration. Proposals in connection with churches in railway colonies should be submitted by the managers or agents of the railways concerned to the Railway Board for consideration.

MILITARY STATIONS.

RULE 3.—At all permanent military stations, churches will be provided by the Government for its Protestant and Roman Catholic European British-born soldiers on the scale laid down in rule 6.

NOTE.—The term "Protestant" includes members of the Church of England and of the established Church of Scotland, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and such other denominations of Christians as may from time to time be included by the Government of India.

RULE 4.—The amount of the Government grant for a Protestant church will in no case exceed such a sum as will suffice to provide a plain substantial building of the simplest ecclesiastical design, together with such plain furniture as is essentially necessary for the proper performance of the service according to the ritual of the Church of England. It will rest with private individuals to furnish the means of imparting architectural decorations to the building should they desire to do so, and also of supplying additional furniture, including apparatus for lighting of a more costly description.

NOTE.—On no account should Government funds be utilised for the erection of a reredos.

RULE 5.—The same principles will regulate the grant for Roman Catholic churches.

RULE 6.—The maximum number of seats to be provided will be calculated on the following scale:—

UNIT.	Church of England, Church of Scotland and other Protestant denominations recognised by the Government of India.	Roman Catholics.
Battalion of British Infantry	450	340
Head-quarters Wing, British Infantry	250	190
Detached Wing, British Infantry	200	150
Regiment of British Cavalry	275	210
Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery	70	55
Garrison Company, Royal Artillery	65	50
Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery	50	35
Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery	45	35
Convalescent depôts and miscellaneous detachments, per section of 100 men.	45	35

NOTE.—These numbers include soldiers' families.

RULE 7.—Any provision that may be necessary may also be made for staff officers, officers of Indian regiments, and, where no civil church exists, for European British-born subjects in the service of Government, or for railway servants in accordance with the scale and terms hereinafter prescribed for civil and railway stations respectively.

RULE 8.—As a rule, only one Protestant and one Roman Catholic church will be provided; and where the number of sittings required for the troops according to the scale above given is very large, the size of the church may be regulated so as to allow of at least one-half of the troops attending service at one time.

RULE 9.—The Government grants for churches will be calculated on the following basis. The executive engineer shall prepare a ground plan, which shall afford—

(*a*) accommodation for the total congregation to be provided for according to the scale laid down in rules 6 and 7, and allowing six superficial feet per sitting;

(*b*) passages, chancel, vestry, porch of such moderate dimensions, as may be reasonable in each case, and verandahs where necessary;

(*c*) tower or belfry, as may be required according to the dimensions, general design, and locality of the building.

The maximum grant will be found by multiplying the cubic content of the approved design by a rate 15 per cent. in excess of the local rate per cubic foot for ordinary first class single-storied buildings of substantial construction, such as court-houses.

The cubic content of a building will be arrived at by multiplying the plinth areas of the different parts, such as main rooms, verandahs, tower, etc., by the heights from plinth to roof-level of these parts, and then by adding them together. In the case of a sloping roof the height will be measured to the mean height of the slope.

In addition to the above grant for the main building, the cost within reasonable limits of acquiring, laying out and enclosing the site, inclusive of roads, culverts, drains, latrines, compound wall, gates, well of an inexpensive kind, and any other subsidiary work which may be considered to be legitimate; may be authorised by the Government of India as a State charge.

CIVIL STATIONS.

RULE 10.—At the chief civil station of a district, where there are at least 25 European British-born subjects (as defined in section 4 (*i*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898), Protestants or Roman Catholics, as the case may be, in the general service of Government, and where no suitable church provision for them exists already, the Government will contribute towards church accommodation upon the following terms:—

(1) *Number of sittings required.*	(2) *Maximum Government grant.*
	Rs.
25	2,000
50	3,500
100	5,000
150	6,000
200	7,000
250	8,000
300	9,000
350	10,500
400	12,000
For any excess over ..400	Rs. 30 per seat in excess.

NOTE.—(1) When the number of seats to be provided lies between any two numbers given in the table the grant for the portion of the whole number of seats represented by the lower numerical figure in the table will be the grant shown against that figure, the rate per sitting for the excess number of seats over such lower figure being arrived at by dividing the difference between the maximum grant shown against the next higher figure and the said lower figure by the difference between the higher and lower figure. Thus for 110 seats the Government grant for 100 seats will be Rs. 5,000 and for the remaining 10 at the rate of $\frac{6,000-5,000}{150-100}$ = Rs 20 per seat.

(2) As a rule, only one Protestant and one Roman Catholic church will be provided. In the case of Protestant churches accommodation will ordinarily only be provided for the number willing to attend the Church of England service.

(3) In ascertaining the number of seats to be provided, women and children belonging to the families of European British-born subjects in the general service of Government, and pensioned soldiers and their families may be taken into account: two children being counted as one adult.

(4) In cases of stations where abnormal rates prevail, special application may be made to the Government of India for an increase to the grant given by the State, but no grant for more than 200 sittings will be made except at seats of local Governments and Administrations, or at hill sanitaria. In the latter case, the number of European British-born subjects in Government service must exceed (without their families) 120 to warrant the grant for a church of greater accommodation than 200 sittings.

RULE 11.—No Government grant for a church in a civil station will be made until private subscriptions have been obtained, and then the grant will not exceed double the amount thus actually realised, the maximum figure in column 2 of the table above being in any case the extreme limit of the grant towards the scale of accommodation which stands opposite in column 1. And in no case will the Government grant be allowed until these contributions, together with the grant, amount to the estimated cost of the church.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

RULE 12.—Whenever there are, at any State railway station or depôt, so situated that other church accommodation does not exist or is not available with reasonable convenience, at least 25 persons in the railway service who are of European descent, pure or mixed, retaining European habits and modes of life and professing the Christian religion, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, churches will be provided by the Government for them in accordance with rules 4, 5 and 8; the number of sittings being calculated on the principle, *mutatis mutandis*, of rule 10, notes (2) and (3), and the grant being in conformity with rule 9.

RULE 13.—Whenever such separate churches are not required, church accommodation for any such persons may be provided in the plans of any church which is about to be erected at a military or civil station; but in the case of a church at a civil station, the restrictions in rule 10, note (4), and in rule 11, shall not apply in respect of the numbers of, and grants for, such persons.

RULE 14.—In cases where a State railway station or depôt is considered by the railway administration to be likely to increase, such addition may be made to the number of sittings, calculated as above provided, as the Railway Department may, in each case, sanction.

NOTE.—Rules 12 to 14 apply only to State railways worked by the State and in other cases when the State is in the position of the employer of labour.

RULE 15.—In the case of church accommodation for servants of a railway not worked by State agency and not falling within the note to rule 14, it will be within the discretion of the Board of Directors or other duly empowered representative of the Company, with the approval of the Government of India, to provide funds for church accommodation under rules 12 to 14. In such cases the cost will be chargeable to the capital or revenue account of the railway as the circumstances of each case may suggest.

GENERAL.

RULE 16.—It is desirable, whenever such a course will not be attended by inconvenience, to combine the civil or railway with the military church of a station, the grant allowed for the church accommodation of the British troops or State railway servants before given being supplemented by a grant according to the scale shown in rules 10 and 11, or 12 to 15, as the case may be. In special cases buildings may be rented for divine service with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

RULE 17.—In addition to church accommodation as above prescribed, a house for the chaukidar or resident bearer may be provided. In cases, however, where the church is distant from the bazar, and where special grounds are shown, accommodation may be provided for other duly authorized servants; but such further accommodation will be limited to shelter for day use only. These houses should, when practicable, be adjoining to, and not within, the church compounds; but when within them, they should be erected in keeping with the other church buildings.

RULE 18.—Grants for ecclesiastical buildings will be sanctioned only by the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

RULE 19.—The scales of accommodation and expense for all churches above laid down are in no case to be exceeded without a reference to the Government of India.

RULE 20.—Church accommodation will not usually be provided at the expense of the State for non-official residents, either British-born Europeans or others, or for official residents other than British-born or State railway servants.

RULE 21.—When private contributions are combined with a Government grant towards building a church, the procedure to be adopted is as follows :—

(*a*) (1) Under ordinary circumstances, the amount of private contributions being known, a definite design and estimate will be prepared by the executive engineer and submitted for sanction in the usual way, the limit by which the executive engineer will be guided in his designs being the aggregate of the Government grant according to the scales given in the preceding rules, and the amount of private contributions actually realised.

(2) Before the work is commenced, the amount of the private contributions must be paid into a Government treasury, or guaranteed by sufficient security, and carried to credit of deposits in the accounts of the department.

NOTE.—In the case of a grant from the Church Building Fund for the diocese of Calcutta a certificate instead of a cash payment in advance may be accepted, showing the amount of the contribution to be allowed. The conditions on which this certificate may be accepted are that in every case definite arrangements must be made with the local Government or Administration concerned respecting the precise date on which the contributions will be paid, and that, until the payment is made, the Government shall have a primary lien on the funds of the Society. In case of any failure in paying up the stipulated payment on due date, the privilege herein allowed is to cease.

(3) In dealing with cases of this nature, the private contribution is to be looked upon as an addition to the Government grant, instead of the money allowed from public funds being considered as a grant-in-aid of private contributions, and the responsibility of officers of the Public Works Department or Military Works Services with respect to the preparation of estimates, and the construction of such buildings with reference to excess of expenditure over the estimate, will be as strictly enforced as where only public funds are expended.

NOTE.—In the case of State railways, the functions assigned in this and succeeding rules to the executive engineer will devolve on the manager.

(*b*) (1) In special cases, however, the Government grant for a church may, with the sanction of the Government of India, be treated as a grant-in-aid of private contributions raised for a church intended for the use of Government servants within the meaning of these rules or partly for the use of non-official residents or others for whom grants are not admissible under these rules.

(2) In such cases the plans and specifications shall be submitted to the executive engineer for the approval of the proper officers in the Public Works Department or Military Works Services, who shall sanction them on satisfying themselves that they are safe and suitable and can be executed for the estimated amount. The construction of the building may then be left to the managers or trustees of the private contributions raised, with whom must rest the responsibility for excess, if any, over the amount of this sanctioned estimate. The grant-in-aid will be paid by the civil department on the certificate of the executive engineer, *vide* rule 21 (*b*) (3) below, and adjusted as a civil charge under the head "23—Ecclesiastical" as stated in rule 1 above.

(3) In such cases the grant will ordinarily not be paid in full by the civil account officer until the executive engineer has certified that the building has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned plans and specifications, and the trust deed referred to in clause (4) below, where required, has been duly executed; but the executive engineer may authorize advances out of the sanctioned grant on receiving sufficient proof that the building is proceeding satisfactorily, and on the managers or trustees certifying that all subscriptions relied on in support of the application for the grant have been paid up in full or guaranteed by sufficient security.

(4) When a grant is made under clause (*b*) of this rule for a church intended partly for the use of non-official residents and others for whom grants are not admissible under these rules, there shall be a trust deed, duly executed by the Chief Magistrate of the district in which the church is situated and the chaplain and registered,—(1) declaring that the building is granted in trust for church purposes only; (2) giving to Government a prior lien on the building for the recovery of the

grant in the event of the former being diverted to other purposes; (3) providing for the legal ownership of the building; and (4) indicating sufficient sources for its proper maintenance.

RULE 22.—In any case in which a church is built partly from private contributions and partly from a Government grant, the Government is entitled at any time to require that a proportion of the seats in the church, not exceeding the proporton which the Government grant bears to the whole expenditure incurred in building the church, shall be reserved for troops and other Government servants who may be allowed free seats under rule 27.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to cases in which pewage reduced by the amount of interest calculated at 4 per cent. on the Government grant towards the cost of construction is paid on account of seats used by troops.

RULE 23.—The preceding rules shall apply, as far as may be, to the enlargement of existing churches.

RULE 23 A.—Local Governments including the Director-General of Military Works are authorised to incur, when necessary, expenditure which is in excess of that permissible under, or is not covered by, the preceding rules, up to a limit of Rs. 500 in each case, on the understanding that this sum represents the maximum aggregate expenditure which may be sanctioned by them for additions and alterations to any one church.

CHURCH FURNITURE.

RULE 24.—The supply of church furniture will be regulated by the following rules. All expenditure connected with the articles to be supplied by the Public Works Department will be provided for under the rules laid down for that purpose:—

(1) Each Protestant church, civil, railway or military (cathedrals excepted), will be supplied by the Public Works Department with the following articles of furniture, the cost of which will be allowed in addition to the grant for the building. The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for by the Public Works Department subject to the conditions of rule 27 :—

	Maximum cost. Rs.
(*a*) Appliances to seat the congregation, and to allow them to kneel in decent comfort—	
Officers, per seat	5
„ „ stool or hassock	2
Soldiers, per seat	4
„ „ stool or hassock	1
(*b*) Communion table, each	45
„ rails, per running foot	4
(*c*) Pulpit, each	200
(*d*) Reading desk and stool	60
(*e*) Font and cover	60
(*f*) Vestry almirah	45
„ table	12
Two vestry chairs, per pair	10
(*g*) Two altar chairs	24
(*h*) Punkahs, complete, per running foot	2
Thermantidotes, when necessary, each	200
(*i*) Lighting apparatus, per 100 seats	100
Candlesticks for pulpits, per set	40
„ for lectern	30
„ for reading desk	30
(*j*) Lectern	50

(*k*) One bell of reasonable size to summon the congregation to church, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 300, for a first class church (*viz.*, those containing more than 400 sittings), and Rs. 200 for a second class church (*viz.*, those containing not more than 400 sittings).

(*l*) Chicks or bamboo blinds for doors and windows where absolutely necessary. (*m*) Matting where absolutely necessary for churches with terraced floors.	At market rates.

The "reading desk" should be simply a desk (however appropriately shaped) and not an enclosure, expensive from its size and occupying needless space.

(2) The civil department will provide the following articles of service on the executive engineer's certificate of the necessity of supply. The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for by the civil department, subject to the conditions of rule 27, and on the production of the executive engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure :—

	Rs.
* Suitable set of communion plate	150
A strong box to be made in India, which may be locally purchased, for the custody of the communion plate, and also for records ..	150
* Altar cover of red embroidered cloth	150
* Bibles and prayer-book for the clergyman	50
* Fair linen cloth and napkins for the communion service	35
* Two service books for the communion table	30

* NOTE 1.—Where the congregation choose to contribute in order to procure any of these articles (or those mentioned in clause 1) of a richer design or material, the fixed grant may, if so desired, be paid to the chaplain, and the purchase of the articles left to his and their joint discretion.

NOTE 2.—The cost of re-gilding articles of plate supplied under clause 2, rule 24, will be met by the civil department, subject to the conditions of rule 27, and on the production of the executive engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure.

(3) In cathedrals of the Church of England, the renewal and repair of furniture and articles of service shall be provided out of the fixed monthly grants made by the civil department towards the maintenance of service, supplemented, if necessary, by contributions from the congregation.

(4) Each Roman Catholic church built by Government, civil, railway or military, will be supplied by the Public Works Department with the following articles of furniture, the cost of which will be allowed in addition to the grant for the building. The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for by the Public Works Department, subject to the conditions of rule 27 :—

	Maximum cost Rs.
(*a*) One bookstand	8
(*b*) One almirah for altar vestments, etc., at least 4 feet long by 2 feet 5 inches broad	45
(*c*) Three altar chairs for officiant and assistants	36
(*d*) One table and three chairs for the vestry	27
(*e*) One font and cover	60
(*f*) Seats and kneeling accommodation for the congregation—	
Officers, per seat	5
„ „ stool	2
Soldiers, per seat	4
„ „ stool	1
(*g*) Altar table	45
(*h*) Communion rail, per running foot	4
(*i*) Pulpit, each	200
(*j*) Punkahs, where required, complete, per running foot	2
(*k*) Thermantidotes, where necessary	200
(*l*) Apparatus for lighting, per 100 seats	100
(*m*) One bell as in (*k*), clause I	
(*n*) Chicks or bamboo blinds for doors and windows where absolutely necessary. (*o*) Matting, where absolutely necessary, for churches with terraced floors.	At market rates.

A second altar table may be supplied to churches intended to accommodats more than 500 persons.

(5) The following articles of service will be supplied to Roman Catholic churches by the military department on the executive engineer's certificate of the necessity of original supply. The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for, subject to the conditions of rule 27, and on the production of the executive engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure. The articles required for churches at military stations will be supplied and repaired or renewed by the military department, and those for churches at civil and State railway stations by the civil department :—

	Rs.
(1) One tabernacle, inside covered with slik	150
(2) One pyx with silver cup, inside gilt	100
(3) One chalice	100
(4) One monstrance	180
(5) Six altar candlesticks and crucifix	180
(6) Two cruets and one plate	10
(7) One altar lamp	30
(8) One missal..	25
(9) Altar canons (one set of three)	8
(10) Altar vestments of silk (five sets of the five colours)	300
(11) Two copes, one white and one black, of silk	120
(12) Humeral for benediction	30
(13) Altar linen, comprising albs, altar covers, communion cloth, etc. ..	80

NOTE.—The cost of re-gilding articles of plate supplied under the foregoing rule will be met by the military or civil department, subject to the conditions of rule 27, and on the production of the executive engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure.

(6) Churches rented by Government or Government buildings set apart temporarily as churches, for the use of European troops or European-born subjects in the service of Government, or of State railway servants, should be supplied by the departments concerned (*vide* clauses 1, 2, 4 and 5) with such church furniture and articles of service as are absolutely necessary for the performance of divine service. The number and description of the articles to be supplied should be determined by a committee, consisting of the chaplain, the executive engineer, and the chief local magistrate. In the case of churches for troops or for State railway servants, the senior military officer, or the manager of the railway, will take the place of the chief local magistrate.

The articles of furniture and service should be of the plainest description unless there is under construction by Government a church for which church furniture and articles of service would have to be supplied under clauses 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Articles supplied for use in temporary churches should be returned into store when the building ceases to be used as a church, unless they are required for supply to a permanent church built by Government.

(7) All applications for funds for the supply to Roman Catholic churches of the articles of service mentioned in clause 5 should be submitted through the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese in which the church is situated.

(8) The following articles of furniture will be supplied by the Public Works Department for lych-gates of Government cemeteries :—

	Maximum cost.
	Rs.
Two benches at Rs. 9 each	18
One small table	12
Two chairs at Rs. 5 each	10
A wheeled bier	350

NOTE.—In stations where no hearse or other suitable means of conveyance are available, the use of the bier is permissible for the conveyance of the dead to the cemetery.

(9) While the rates shown in clauses (1), (2), (4), (5) and (8) of this rule should not ordinarily be exceeded, local Governments may sanction excess expenditure on particular articles of furniture, provided that the excess is covered by savings on other articles, the supply of which is admissible under the rules and for which definite rates have been fixed.

RULE 25.—The executive engineer will be guided, in granting the certificate alluded to in clauses 2 and 5 of rule 24, by the following principles :—

Class I, churches built by Government.—The certificate should state that the church was built by Government for the use of European troops or European British-born subjects in the service of Government, or of State railway servants, and is still maintained for the same purpose.

Class II, churches which have received building grants from Government.—The certificate should state that the church received a building grant of Rs.——, equal to the——part of the total cost of the building, and that the grant was made on account of European troops or European British-born subjects in the service of Government or of State railway servants, and that the building is still used by them.

For this class of churches a proportion of the standard cost of the articles of service will be sanctioned equal to the proportion of the grant-in-aid to the total cost of the building itself.

Class III, churches rented by Government and Government buildings temporarily set apart as churches.—The certificate should state that the building is wholly rented by Government, or is a Government building temporarily set apart as a church for the use of European troops or European British-born subjects in the service of Government, or of State railway servants.

NOTE.—The required certificates should afford information as to when the article was originally supplied and by whom, and the reason for recommending its renewal. When, however, Government pay for the use of a certain varying number of seats in a church, the hire of the seats should include everything necessary for the performance of service.

RULE 26.—When a church, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, is to be furnished, the executive engineer should communicate with the ecclesiastical authorities concerned with a view to afford the congregation an opportunity of furnishing the church by private subscriptions in more costly style, should they wish to do so. It is to be understood, however, that any article of furniture to which any public funds may have been applied will remain the sole property of Government, even though a portion of its cost may have been contributed by private persons. And in cases where articles of furniture are procured from England, they should be purchased through the Secretary of State in the ordinary way, with the exception of articles to which note 1 to clause (2) of rule 24 applies, which may be purchased as therein allowed.

In cases in which articles of furniture supplied wholly or in part from Government funds are considered to have become obsolete or unsuitable, though not necessarily unserviceable, they may, with the previous approval of the local Government, be sold and the sale-proceeds utilized towards the cost of replacing them, provided always that sufficient private subscriptions are forthcoming to ensure the replacement of the old articles by new ones of greater value or more appropriate design.

RULE 27.—Government will not ordinarily undertake the cost of the renewal and repair of furniture and articles of service in churches, which are not primarily intended for the accommodation of troops. Where pew rents are charged, the cost of such renewals and repairs will be met from the pew rent fund; where pew rents are not charged, it is expected that the cost will be met from contributions by private persons and members of the congregation. In churches in which a portion of the seats are actually reserved by Government for troops or other Government servants entitled to free seats, the Government will pay a share of the cost of renewals and repairs equal to the proportion which the number of seats so reserved bears to the whole number of seats in the church. Seats will be reserved by Government under this rule only for troops and military officers

on duty with troops, and for such Government servants of the classes described in rule 10, and State railway servants of the classes described in rule 12, as cannot afford to pay for seats. But all Government servants (other than troops and military officers on duty with them), who are in a position to pay for seats, will be liable to be charged pew rents.

RULE 28.—In cases in which articles of furniture belonging to a Government church are stolen, an immediate enquiry should be held in view to ascertaining whether the loss was caused through the neligence of the person responsible for the custody of such furniture. In the case of Protestant churches at civil or railway stations, the enquiry should be conducted by the chaplain and the members of the church committee; and in the case of Roman Catholic churches at such stations, by the chaplain in charge and the chief civil officer of the place, or such other person or persons as the chief civil officer may nominate for that purpose. As regards Protestant and Roman Catholic churches in cantonments, the investigation should be made by a committee assembled under the orders of the officer commmanding, as is the case in respect of all other enquiries into loss of Government property, the chaplain in charge being invited either to be a member of the committee or to give evidence before it.

(2) If the result of the enquiry should be to show that the loss was occasioned by negligence on the part of the person responsible for the custody of the furniture, such person should, if possible, be required to make good the loss; or if it should appear that the loss was due to circumstances beyond the control of the responsible officer, then the Government of India will be prepared to consider an application for the replacement, at the public expense, of the articles stolen. Such application should be submitted through the ordinary channels, and should be accompanied by a full report of the enquiry.

RULE 29.—The care of church clocks is to be charged against the pew rent fund, where it exists. Where no such fund exists, the cost of maintaining the clocks will be borne by government.

RULE 30.—The pay of chaukidars of churches will be disbursed through chaplains.

RULE 31.—Anglican and Roman Catholic churches are under the control of the Bishop of the diocese in respect to the erection of tablets, ornaments, etc., while in course of construction, as well as after completion and consecration.

OWNERSHIP AND REPAIR OF CHURCHES.

RULE 32.—All churches built under these rules, except rule 21, clause (*b*), shall be considered the property of Government.

As a general rule, all churches, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, which have in past times been built by Government, are the property of Government.

Churches whether built wholly by private contributions or by such contributions jointly with State grants, which have been borne for a series of years on the books of the Public Works Department or Military Works Services and have been repaired and otherwise dealt with, unchallenged, as Government buildings, shall be deemed to be the property of Government.

Churches built wholly or in part by private contributions which have not been so borne, repaired or dealt with, but which may be taken over on behalf of Government, under sanction of competent authority, shall be brought on the books of the Public Works Department or Military Works Services as the property of Government.

RULE 33.—All churches which are the property of Government shall be in charge of the executive engineer, and shall be repaired under the ordinary rules of the Public Works Department.

In every case in which any alteration in a church belonging to Government, which affects its structure or its permanent fittings, may be desired by the chaplain

or other clergy, the executive engineer must be consulted and his consent obtained in writing before the alteration is carried out.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCOMMODATION IN CHURCHES NEITHER BELONGING TO, NOR RENTED BY, GOVERNMENT.

RULE 34.—The rate of compensation for sittings for Protestant and Roman Catholic soldiers is fixed at Rs. 7 per seat per annum. Broken periods within the year shall be counted as a year; but when sittings are occupied consecutively for any period exceeding twelve months, payment will be made for the number of months in excess of the year, for which the sittings are so occupied, at the rate fixed for the year.

NOTE 1.—The payment should, as far as possible, be regulated by the official year.

NOTE 2.—Whenever a church has been built with the aid of a grant from Government under rule 21 (*b*), the pewage otherwise admissible for seats occupied in that church will be reduced by the amount of interest calculated at 4 per cent. on the sum contributed by Government towards the cost of its construction.

RULE 35.—The number of sittings for which compensation is allowed will be regulated by the highest attendance at a parade service during the year of soldiers and their families (two children up to the age of 16 being counted as one adult) actually quartered in the station, subject to the following maximum limits:—

UNIT.	Church of England, Church of Scotland and other Protestant denominations recognised by the Government of India.	Roman Catholics.
Battalion of British Infantry	450	340
Head-quarters Wing, British Infantry	2 0	190
Detached Wing, British Infantry	200	150
Regiment of British Cavalry	275	210
Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery	70	55
Garrison Company, Royal Artillery	65	50
Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery	50	35
Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery	45	35
Convalescent depôts and miscellaneous detachments, per section of 100 men	45	35

NOTE.—These numbers include soldiers' families.

RULE 36.—Compensation may be charged for sittings provided for British-born commissioned and non-commissioned officers (including families) employed on the staff or with Indian regiments, in addition to the number of sittings for which compensation is admissible under rule 35.

RULE 37.—Compensation may, under the conditions of rule 34, be paid for Protestant or Roman Catholic State railway servants for whom church accommodation has not been provided by Government; the number of sittings for which compensation may be allowed being regulated by the highest attendance on any one occasion during the year of railway servants and their families (two children up to 16 being taken as one adult) who are of European descent, pure or mixed, retaining European habits and modes of life and professing the Christian religion.

RULE 38.—Local Governments and Administrations are authorised to sanction the payment of compensation for sittings on the condition that the rules are strictly observed, and that all cases in which the application of the rules is doubtful are submitted for the orders of the Government of India. Applications for compensation must be supported by a certificate from the officer commanding the station or the manager of the railway of the number of soldiers or State railway servants, and their families for whom accommodation has been obtained under rules 35, 36 and 37.

RULE 39.—The outlay will appear in the departmental budget estimates and accounts under head of Civil Buildings—Repairs.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 213/233.

Copy forwarded to local Governments and Administrations*, the Foreign, Finance, Finance (Military Finance), Army, Public Works and Railway Departments, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, and the General Superintendent, Wesleyan Church, ~~Bombay, United Provinces and the Punjab~~ Bengal, for information.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
United Provinces.
Punjab.
Burma.
Bihar and Orissa.
Central Provinces.
Assam.
Coorg.
North-West Frontier Province.

By order,

MAHARAJ SINGH,

Asst. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.

Home Department resolution Nos. 6-370-382 (Ecclesiastical), dated Simla, the 9th November 1876.

Read—

The Home Department resolution Nos. 314 to 318, dated 6th October 1875, appointing a committee to report upon the following matters connected with ecclesiastical administration :—

(1) The framing of joint estimates for expenditure on cemeteries or churches by the executive engineer and clergyman in charge.

(2) A revision of establishments for cemeteries according to their area.

(3) The size of monuments and amount of ground that may be enclosed.

(4) Provision for planting cemeteries and preserving them in decent order.

(5) Mode of supply of certain articles of church furniture.

(6) The substitution of three for two classes of churches with respect to the expenditure allowed for them by Government.

Read—

The report of the committee, dated 29th October 1875.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the committee has been considered by the Governor-General in Council, who desires to express to the committee his satisfaction at the result of their labours.

The following rules have been approved relative to the subjects referred to the committee for report :—

1. Churches and Cemeteries have already been divided into two classes :—

Public Works Department, No. 436-A.G., dated the 13th July 1874.

(1) those in stations where there are military cantonments and the military works which are under the charge of the *Director-General of Military Works*; and (2) those in other military cantonments and civil stations.

In both classes of stations joint estimates* of expenditure should be framed annually by the undermentioned officers :—

(*a*) In the case of all expenditure, connected with establishments, *e. g.*, pay of servants; alterations in their pay or number; etc; also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniturre supplied by the civil department.

(Financial Department resolution, No. 87, dated the 9th January 1875.)

By the chief magistrate of the district and by the chaplain.

Funds for the above will be provided by the Civil Department.

(*b*) In the case of all expenditure connected with (*a*) repairs and additions to church fabric, to church compound or cemetery walls, to church or cemetery gates, walks, wells, chaukidars or other church servants' houses, (*b*) provision of necessary appliances for graves or for the repair of tombs or for the planting of trees and shrubs in cemeteries and keeping the same in decent order; also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Public Works Department.

(Financial Department resolutions, No. 87, dated the 9th January 1875; No. 2024, dated the 31st March 1875; and No. 675, dated the 9th February 1876.)

By the executive engineer and by the chaplain.

Funds for the above will be provided by the Public Works Department.

---

* The estimates should be for the financial year, and should be prepared in advance as is prescribed for other budget estimates.

NOTE.—Modifications of the original orders are shown in italics.

The estimates of expenditure to be prepared by the executive engineer and the chaplain should show distinctly the probable charge under each of the following heads :—

(I) New works connected with additions to existing churches and improvements to Church compound.

(II) New supplies of furniture for churches and sanctioned articles of church use.

(III) New works connected with additions to existing burial-grounds.

(IV) Repairs to churches and church furniture and maintenance of church compound.

(V) Repairs to burial-grounds to be executed by Public Works officers.

(VI) Repairs to burial-grounds, including planting and cleaning, to be entrusted to the chaplain or chief civil or military officer of the station or cantonment, under paragraph 4.

It would be convenient if distinct estimates were prepared for each of these classes of expenditure.

The provision of funds to meet the charges above enumerated will be made in the budget estimate of the Public Works Department. The estimates for the same will be subject to the scrutiny of, and be passed by, the superintending or chief engineer or local Government or Administration, according to the rules in force in the Public Works Department.

The incidence of cost of burial-grounds is given in Volume I, paragraph 829, of the Public Works Department Code, and provision will accordingly be made for such charges in the Imperial or Provincial Budget Estimates as the case may be.

2. The following scale of establishments should be maintained at all cemeteries :—

(I) For a cemetery of which the area is 5 acres or less, one mali-chaukidar ;

(II) For a cemetery of which the area is more than 5 and less than 10 acres, one mali-chaukidar and one assistant coolie ;

(III) For a cemetery of which the area is more than 10 and less than 15 acres, one mali-chaukidar and two assistant coolies ; and

(IV) For a cemetery of which the area is more than 15 acres, one mali-chaukidar and three assistant coolies.

Where the above scale of establishment is considered insufficient for preserving a cemetery in decent order, the local Government may, subject to the ordinary rules regulating its financial powers, sanction the employment (permanent or temporary) of an additional assistant coolie in each of the cases mentioned above.

It is left to the local Governments and Administrations to determine the proper wages to be given to each servant. *The charge will be included in the Civil Budget Estimate under Imperial or Provincial, as the case may be.*

* * * * * * * *

4. No portion of the receipts from cemeteries and church compounds should be retained by any Government officer to be directly expended by himself ; all such receipts should be paid into the civil treasury to the credit of Government under "XXXI—Civil Works", Imperial or Provincial, as the case may be. But the amount passed upon the joint estimate framed by the executive engineer and chaplain to provide for planting a cemetery and preserving it in decent* order should be entrusted to the chaplain where there is one. Where there is no resident chaplain, the amount should be placed at the disposal of the chief magistrate on the spot, or of the senior military officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment. The necessary funds for the purpose will be advanced by the executive engineer concerned to the chaplain or civil or military officer. Bills for the expenditure should be rendered by the officer to whom the advance has been made, either monthly or otherwise, to the executive engineer, who will charge for the amount thereof in the usual way in his accounts. Until the bills are received and charged

* NOTE.—The term 'decent order' means that Government will provide for the ordinary planting of trees and shrubs and their up-keep including reasonable expenditure on watering [including, when necessary, the employment of bullocks and attendants], necessary implements and plants. The outlay on operations having for their object the ornamentation or embellishment of cemeteries or the maintenance of a high standard of gardening should be met otherwise than from State Funds.

off, the advance will be placed in the miscellaneous advance account of the executive engineer. All planting of shrubs and trees* by private persons in cemeteries should be under the control of the chaplain if resident, otherwise under that of the magistrate or senior military officer, as the case may be. When practicable, a well should be sunk in or near every cemetery.

* * * * * * *

5. It should be understood that the Government cannot provide cemeteries at the public expense for native Christian communities.

NOTE.—Where their number is small the question is of little importance and is best arranged by mutual concessions or by special provisions made locally by the parties immediately concerned. And I am to suggest for His Lordship's consideration whether, if the necessity of dealing at the present time with this matter of native Christian interment be in his judgment unavoidably established, it should not be carefully examined in consultation with the several local Governments, having regard to the diverse needs and circumstances of the population in each separate province.

Letter No. 364, dated the 9th November 1877.

* * * * * * * *

Finance Department resolution no. 2202 (Expenditure), dated Simla, the 15th August 1876.

Read certain papers relative to the reduction of minor charges on account of church establishments in India.

RESOLUTION.—After consultation with the several local Governments and Administrations it was decided in February 1875 to reduce the cost of church establishment in India. To carry out this decision, the scale of charges (shown in the margin) was fixed for general adoption, with the reservation that in some places somewhat higher charges might be allowed under exceptional circumstances; and that in the case of third class (non-military) churches, with fluctuating and very limited congregations, a moderate fixed allowance might be granted for lighting and sacramental elements. In accordance with this decision, the several local Governments and Administrations were requested to submit a fresh classification of military churches, and a scale of charges in accordance with the principles thus laid down.

First class (churches, the property of Government, containing more than 400 sittings at stations where there are European troops):—

	Rs.
1 clerk	12
1 chaukidar-bearer ..	6
1 water-carrier	5
1 sweeper	4
Lighting	20
TOTAL ..	47 a month.

Second class (churches, the property of Government, containing less than 400 sittings at stations where there are European troops):—

	Rs.
1 chaukidar-bearer ..	5
1 sweeper	4
Lighting	10
TOTAL ..	19 a month.

Third class (churches, the property of Government, at stations with no troops, or with only Native troops):—

	Rs.
1 chaukidar-bearer ..	5

2. After consideration of the reports called for, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following orders.

Home Department letter to the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 110, dated 22nd May 1883.

* In regard to churches and cemeteries situated within the limits of a military cantonment the Government of India have decided—

(1) that the chaplain is required to obtain the permission of the officer commanding the station before ordering a tree to be cut down in a cemetery or church compound situated within the limits of a cantonment;

(2) that the officer commanding the station may order a tree to be cut down in the cemetery or church compound without the chaplain's consent;

(3) that it rests with the chaplain to sell the trees cut down in the cemetery or church compound, the proceeds being paid in, as required by the standing rules, to the civil treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department; and

(4) that the consent of the Cantonment authorities should be obtained in respect of all repairs or alterations over which they may exercise control under Chapter VII of the Cantonment Code, 1912.

These orders, however, do not interfere with the duty of the chaplain to see that the cemetery is kept clean of rank vegetation, shrubs, and undergrowth which are not included under the designation of trees.

Home Department letter to the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 148, dated the 26th June 1883.

3. If a clerk is now employed in any second class military church he need not be dismissed ; the full reduction of the establishment must await the occurrence of a vacancy.

4. In Madras, including Mysore, but excluding Berar, there are 56 churches* and the cost of establishments on the scale laid down by the Government of India would amount to Rs. 700 a month as against a present charge of Rs. 1,917½. The Government of Madras recommend, however, that the pay of chaukidar-bearers be fixed at Rs. 7 instead of Rs. 5 each a month; that an establishment of Rs. 47 a month be allowed to the church at Black Town ; and that to five of the remaining thirty-six 3rd class non-military churches, the marginally-noted† special allowances be allowed. These proposals are approved with effect from 1st April 1877. A tabular statement showing the financial results of the measure, and including, as a temporary charge, the pay of such clerks as are now on the establishments of the 2nd class military churches, should be forwarded for formal sanction.

	Number of churches.
* 1st class (military)	.. 8
2nd „ „	.. 6
3rd „ (non-military)	.. 42
TOTAL	.. 56

	Rs.
† 1 bearer ..	.. 7
1 sweeper ..	.. 5
Lighting allowance	.. 18
TOTAL	.. 30 each.

5. The Government of Bombay propose (1) to raise the pay of chaukidar-bearers ; (2) to allow a peon to each chaplain ; (3) to retain clerks for 2nd class military churches ; (4) to do away with water-carriers and sweepers, and provide for the duties from the contingent allowance of Rs. 20 a month for lighting for 1st class churches ; and (5) to allow a small contingent allowance to poor 3rd class non-military churches. The tabular statement submitted by the Bombay Government also shows other variations from the standard scale fixed in 1875. The Governor-General in Council regrets that he is unable to sanction peons for chaplains in Bombay; but he is pleased to sanction the following scale for adoption in the Bombay presidency from 1st April 1877, with a request that a tabular statement showing the charges now made may be forwarded to Government for communication to the audit department :—

	1st class military churches.	2nd class military churches.	3rd class military churches.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 clerk	A	..	..
1 chaukidar-bearer	7	7	7
Contingent allowance to cover lighting, and sweepers' and water-carriers' wages.	0	10	B

A.—On the pay proposed by the Archdeacon of Bombay.

B.—A list of the poorer churches, for which a special contingent allowance is asked, should be entered in the tabular statement.

6. The proposal of the Government of Bengal in respect to the six military (1st class) churches, including the two within Fort William, for which the authorised allowance of Rs. 47 a month is considered to be sufficient, is sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1876 ; Rs. 100 a month is also allowed for each of the four (3rd class) non-military presidency churches‡, from 1st April 1877, for two years, subject to reconsideration at the end of that period ; and an allowance of Rs. 55 a month is sanctioned for St. Stephen's church, Kidderpore, and the church at Howrah, on the same terms. Considering the peculiar character of St. Andrew's kirk in Calcutta and its use by the military, the recommendation of the Reverend Mr. Thomson for an allowance of Rs. 100 when there are two chaplains, and Rs. 185 a month when there is one, is approved from the same date. The necessity for

‡ St. John's.
Old Church.
St. James's.
St. Thomas's.

so large an allowance as* Rs. 32 a month for the care of the clock must be further established. The entire services of a competent native artisan could probably be secured for a much smaller sum.

7. In respect to the non-military (3rd class) churches in Bengal, the Governor-General in Council considers that the scale laid down in February 1875 should be more closely adhered to than is proposed by the Government of Bengal. The exceptional allowances there contemplated were intended only for churches with *fluctuating and limited congregations* and not for general adoption. The churches at Dacca, Cuttack, Berhampur, and other places do not appear to be of this class. His Excellency in Council desires, therefore, that the Government of Bengal will submit a tabular statement more in accordance with the scale laid down in February 1875, and showing the financial results of the arrangements now sanctioned for church establishments in Bengal.

8. The classification of churches, submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, shows that there are 36† churches, the proposed cost for the establishment of which is Rs. 670. But it appears doubtful if this classification includes the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches at Allahabad. This should now be made clear; and the church at Chunar should be ranked as a 3rd class (non-military) church, and not as a second class military church. The usual tabular statement should also be submitted showing the financial result of the charges now authorised with effect from the beginning of the next financial year.

† 7 (1st class) military; including three Roman Catholic churches;
14 (2nd class) military, including three Roman Catholic churches; and
15 (3rd class) non-military churches.

9. There are 48 churches in the Punjab, and the cost of the establishments proposed for them is Rs. 878 a month. It is also recommended that Rs. 50 a month may be placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for allotments when necessary, to the poorer 3rd class (non-military) churches. The proposals of the Government of the Punjab are sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1877. The usual tabular statement should be submitted.

10. There are 15 churches in the Central Provinces, the cost of the establishments of which is Rs. 205 a month. Revised establishments as shown below are sanctioned for these churches, resulting in an increase of Rs. 17 a month over the existing charge.

	Existing cost per mensem.	Now sanctioned per mensem.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1st class church at Kamptee	71	47	A.
Ditto at Saugor	39	47	A.
2nd class church at Jubbulpore	38	31	
Ditto at Sitabuldi, Nagpur	40	31	
3rd class church at Narsingpur, Nimar, and Seoni	17	18	
Ditto 1 Chanda, 2 Wardha, 3 Bhandarra, 4 Raipur, 5 Hoshangabad, 6 Damoh, 7 Betul, and 8 Chindwara		48	
TOTAL ..	205	222	
	Increase	17	

*This charge was subsequently accepted by the Government of India as an ecclesiastical charge and as part of the church allowance which is given in consideration of the benefit derived by the public from the use of the clock. Letter to Government of Bengal, No. 316, dated the 27th September 1877.

A.—As detailed in paragraph 1 of this resolution.

B.— Ditto *plus* the pay of a clerk, temporarily, as sanctioned in paragraph 3.

11. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma submits a list of church establishments in that province, and recommends "that the establishments should be restricted to the scale fixed by the Government of India; but that the rates of pay should be in accordance with those which are customary throughout Burma, where the cost of living is greatly in excess of that of India". He also recommends that an allowance of Rs. 30 a month may be granted to the Roman Catholic Church at Thayetmyo. In accordance with these recommendations the establishments noted below, which are in conformity with the scale laid down in February 1875, are sanctioned for the churches in British Burma with effect from 1st April 1877:—

	1st class Rangoon church.	1st class Rangoon town.	1st class Thayetmyo Protestant church.	2nd class Thayetmyo Roman Catholic church.	1st class Toungoo.	3rd Class.				Total.
						Bassein.	Moulmein.	Akyab.	Kyoukphyoo.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 clerk	12	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	48
1 chaukidar-bearer	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	86
1 water-carrier	9	..	10	..	8	..	..	..	..	27
1 sweeper	6	6	5	5	6	..	..	..	..	28
Lighting, etc.	30	15	30	15	15	..	..	..	5	110
	67	43	67	30	51	10	10	8	13	299
Present cost ..	95-8	67-10	80	..	55	10	114	15	..	437-2
									Decrease ..	138-2

12. In addition to the higher rates of pay for chaukidar-bearers on account of the prevalent wages in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Resident at Hyderabad proposes to add 8 peons at a cost of Rs. 56 a month to the authorised scale of church establishments. The Governor-General in Council regrets that he is unable to depart from the scale already fixed, but is pleased to sanction the other proposals as shown below from the beginning of the financial year:—

	Clerk.	Chaukidar bearer.	Water-carrier.	Sweeper.	Lighting, etc.	Total.	Existing cost.	Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1st class church at Secunderabad	12	6	5	4	20	47	64	17
1st class church at Trimulgherry	12	6	5	4	20	47	74	27
2nd class church at Bolaram	8*	6	..	4	10	28	51	23
3rd class church at Aurangabad	..	8	..	..	..	8	33	25
Ditto at Jalna	..	8	..	..	..	8	7	+1
Ditto at Hingoli	..	8	..	..	..	8	20	12
Paid from Berar Revenues.								
3rd class church at Akola	..	8	..	..	..	8	48	40
Ditto at Ellichpur	..	8	..	..	..	8	27	19
Ditto at Amraoti	..	8	..	..	..	8	48	40
Total ..	32	66	10	12	50	170	372	202

* Till vacancy occurs.

13. The list submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shows that there are only six churches in Oudh—three of the 1st and three of the 2nd class. The proposed classification of these churches is approved, with effect from 1st April 1877, with a request that a tabular statement may now be forwarded.

14. The Chief Commissioner of Assam states that there are in Assam six 3rd class non-military churches, and proposes to pay the chaukidar-bearers at Rs. 10 each a month, remarking that "this is the lowest salary on which a servant can be entertained to perform the above duties in this province." The Governor-General in Council sanctions a chaukidar-bearer for each of the churches in Assam on the pay of Rs. 6 each a month from 1st April 1877, and requests that the usual tabular statement may now be forwarded.

NOTE I.—The Government of India authorise local Governments and Administrations to sanction higher rates of pay for church establishments, when the rates fixed in the above resolution are clearly inadequate.

NOTE II.—Roman Catholic churches or chapels, which are the property of Government and which do not receive the allowances for establishment, lighting, etc., admissible under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Article 395, are entitled to receive the allowances set forth in the Finance Department Resolution No. 2202 of the 15th August 1876.

NOTE III.—When a first class church receives only an allowance of Rs. 23 a month under the military rules referred to in note II, it is entitled also to an allowance of Rs. 24 a month from civil funds, which may be paid to the chaplain or priest in charge of the church.

Finance Department resolution No. 2719, dated 25th November 1876.

Read again—

Finance Department resolution No. 2202, dated the 15th August 1876, sanctioning a scale of charges for church establishments in India.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 199, dated the 28th July 1876, soliciting sanction to the entertainment of a church servant at Asirgarh on a pay of Rs. 7 per mensem from 15th April 1876.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned. For the future the President in Council is pleased to empower local Governments to sanction church establishments within the limits fixed in Financial resolution No. 2202, dated 15th August 1876, without reference to the Government of India, on the understanding that charges thus sanctioned will be entered in the monthly statements of charges locally sanctioned.

No. 7, dated the 9th January 1878.

From—J. O'KINEALY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, dated the 2nd January 1877, No. 2, submitting, for approval, the proceedings of the Madras Government determining the proposed scale of establishment for the cathedral.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix a limit of Rs. 400 per mensem as the maximum grant towards the maintenance of the establishment of the cathedral, with effect from 1st April 1878.

No. 9, dated the 9th January 1878.

From—J. O'KINEALY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to paragraph 8 of your letter, dated the 5th February 1877, No. 376, regarding the establishment at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to comply with the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and sanctions the continuance of the Government grant of Rs. 400 per mensem at present made towards the maintenance of the cathedral establishment.

No. 11, dated the 9th January 1878.

From—J. O'KINEALY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Ecclesiastical Department.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter, dated the 29th November last, No. 249, regarding the establishment at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, I am directed to observe that it appears from the papers submitted that the cost of the cathedral establishment and contingent charges amounts to Rs. 1,084, per mensem, and that the trustees of the cathedral object to any reduction being made, holding that under the trust deed they have an indefeasible right to claim from Government both establishment and contingent charges on the existing scale.

2. The Governor-General in Council does not admit that the trustees alone have the power to decide the question at issue, but His Excellency in Council does not desire to press the matter, and leaves it to be settled by the Bombay Government on the most favourable terms which may be found possible.

3. I am to add that a maximum grant of Rs. 400 per mensem has been fixed for the Cathedrals at Calcutta and Madras.

Finance Department Resolution No. 4016, dated Simla, the 9th November 1881.

Read—

Office memorandum from the Military to the Home Department (Ecclesiastical), No. 1618-S. D., dated the 17th October 1881, proposing a general rule to regulate the incidence of charges on account of clerical and menial establishments for religious services in connection with the troops.

The undersigned is desired to acknowledge the receipt of the docket from the Home Department, No. 75, dated 5th May 1881, on the subject of the provision of a clerical and menial establishment for Presbyterian religious service in connection with troops. The case in point is that of the 72nd Highlanders.

2. In reply he is to forward the correspondence marginally noted, and to suggest that as (in regard to the general question) there would seem to be some doubt as to the proper incidence of charges on account of such establishment, the present opportunity be taken to settle the question finally.

From the Adjutant General in India, No. 2795-B., dated the 29th June 1881.
From the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, No. 10642.

3. The present rule as regards chaplains is understood to be as follows, *viz.* :—

The Church of England chaplains and the church establishments are paid in the civil department, even though employed in a cantonment solely for the use of the troops.

The pay of the Roman Catholic chaplains and of the Chapel establishments engaged in the sevice of the troops is borne by the Military Department.

The pay of Presbyterian chaplains and of the church establishments at ordinary stations is borne by the civil department, but the pay of Presbyterian chaplains with Highland regiments is a military charge.

4. It seems, therefore, to the Military Department right that the charge on account of establishments for the church services of Highland regiments should also be a military charge, when the chaplain employed in the services is paid by the Military Department, and that in all other cases where there is a service performed for Presbyterian troops by a civil Presbyterian, Wesleyan or other chaplain, the charge for his services and any temporary establishment should be borne by the civil department.

5. The Military Department considers that the above would be a clearly defined rule which would prevent the mistakes which appear to have been made on more than one occasion in regard to the debit of such charges, and the undersigned is to recommend its adoption to the Home Department.

* * * * * * * * *

RESOLUTION.—The rule proposed in paragraph 4 is sanctioned.

APPENDIX B.

Home Department Resolution Nos. 2—275 to 287 (Ecclesiastical), dated Simla, the 8th September 1875.

Read the undermentioned correspondence relative to a proposed revision of the rules at present in force for the guidance of chaplains of the Church of England in regard to the burial of such persons as have laid violent hands upon themselves; and of those who having been members of the Roman Catholic church, have been refused burial by the priests of that church :—

From the Government of Fort St. George, No. 142, dated 12th June 1874, and No. 203, dated 28th August 1874.

To the Solicitor to Government, No. 327, dated 22nd September 1874.

From the Solicitor to Government, No. 2316, dated 26th September 1874.

From the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 13th January 1875.

RESOLUTION.—The first question was raised by the refusal of the Reverend C. H. Deane, Chaplain of Bangalore, to read the funeral service over a person who was found by a court of inquest to have committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

2. The subjoined letter * from the Reverend C. H. Deane sets forth the ground of his refusal :

* To Mr. Knox, dated 2nd January 1874.

"When I answered your memorandum about the interment of the remains of the late Sergeant Spiers of the 18th Hussars, I was not aware that he had committed suicide. If, as I understand, there is no doubt that he poisoned himself, I regret to say that I shall not be able to officiate at his funeral. The Rubric before the burial service distinctly forbids it to be used for any that 'have laid violent hands upon themselves,' so that I have no option in the matter. The grave will be ready at 5 P.M., but no service can be used."

3. The view taken of the question by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras is stated in the subjoined letter.†

† To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 483, dated 24th March 1874.

"I am directed by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras to acknowledge your communication of the 17th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Deputy Adjutant General, transmitting correspondence relative to the Reverend C. H. Deane's refusal to read the funeral service over the late Sergeant Spiers, 18th Hussars, who committed suicide.

"2. In reply I am desired to state that Mr. Deane seems to have been requested to perform the funeral without having been furnished with the customary death report or any intimation that it was a case of suicide.

"3. The coroner's warrant in itself appears to be 'no more than a certificate that the body is not demanded by the law, and that therefore the relations may dispose of it as they please.'—(Wheatley on the Book of Common Prayer.) It does not, therefore, indicate the duty of a clergyman, or place him under legal obligation to give to a body Christian burial.

"4. In keeping with this view, the Government notification in *Fort St. George Gazette*, June 11th 1850, page 623, when it intimates that 'the Reverend chaplains will in future consider the warrant of the coroner for the interment of a body on which an inquest has been held to be a sufficient authority for their performance of the burial service over it,' adds, 'if it would be their duty, under ordinary circumstances, to perform that service.'

"5. What is the duty of a clergyman when requested to bury a person who has committed suicide is to be ascertained partly from the Rubrics of our church, which are binding upon the clergy and have the force of law ; and partly from the limitations of recognised legal commentators.

GENERAL.

No. G. 3305—*G. M.* 184-14-2, *dated* 23*rd September* 1914.

The following Notification of the Government of India, Department of Education (Ecclesiastical), No. 382, dated 13th August 1914, directing certain alterations in the Ecclesiastical Rules referred to in Notification No. G. 147—G. M. 76-12-6, dated 5th July 1913, is republished for general information and guidance of officers concerned.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the Ecclesiastical Rules published with the Department of Education Notification No. 212, dated the 10th May 1913 :—

In Part II, rule 8, add a full stop after the word "foundation" and delete the rest of the sentence.

In Part IV, rule 2, line 2, and its note 2, line 1, delete the words "single stone."

By Order,

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Officiating Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments.

"6. The Rubric at the opening of 'the order for the burial of the dead forbids a clergyman to use that service for any that have laid violent hands upon themselves.'

"7. In Burn's 'Ecclesiastical Law' it is laid down: 'Of this sort [suicide] are to be understood not all who have procured death unto themselves, but who have done it voluntarily, and consequently have died in the commission of a mortal sin; and not idiots, lunatics, or persons otherwise of insane mind.'

"8. In the same book it is also stated that 'the proper judges whether persons who died of their own hands were out of their senses, are doubtless the coroner's jury.'

"9. In the case under consideration it appears that the Reverend Mr. Deane having regard only to the Rubric and *foro conscientiæ* accounting himself responsible for the interpretation of it, refused to bury the corpse even when he knew that the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of 'temporary insanity.'

"10. In this refusal, I am instructed to state that Mr. Deane has not, so far as the Bishop can ascertain, violated any law, but he has departed from a recognised custom in not accepting the verdict of the coroner's jury as a justification for the using of the church's service over the remains of Sergeant Spiers.

"11. Mr. Cripps, in his 'Practical Treatise on the law relating to the Church and the Clergy' [Ed. 1869]* states: 'No case appears ever to have occurred in which a clergyman who has refused to bury the corpse of one who has committed suicide in insanity has been punished by the Ecclesiastical Law.' At the same time he adds: 'It must be doubtful whether a departure from a custom of such acknowledged propriety would not be visited with ecclesiastical punishment.'

* Page 793.

"12. In the absence of any court competent to visit with ecclesiastical punishment, the Bishop desires me to point out that it is very painful to a laborious and conscientious clergyman, such as Mr. Deane is, to deny the last offices of the church to one who has been under his spiritual charge, and it must, the Bishop thinks, be allowed that there was much in the circumstances of the present case to support the conclusion at which Mr. Deane arrived. I am, therefore, directed to say that His Lordship is disposed to take a lenient view of Mr. Deane's action, and the more so as those who are endeavouring to check the prevalence of intemperance in the army can ill-afford to lose any aid which a clergyman in the honest discharge of his duty can lawfully render."

4. The Government of Madras referred the whole correspondence for the information and orders of the Government of India.

5. The following brief statement of the English Law will be found sufficient for the present purpose:—By Common Law Christian persons are entitled to burial with the rites of the church. The Statutes passed from time to time for the uniformity of public worship have proceeded upon, though not expressly dealing with this state of things. The 68th of the Canons of 1603 recognises it and enjoins the clergy to act upon it. In that Canon occurs the exception of persons excommunicated for some grievous and notorious crime, and of whose repentance no testimony could be given. The Canons of 1603 are no part of the Statute Law, and it is only in a qualified sense that they are part of the law at all. But this Canon has been taken as truly expressing the ancient Common Law of the Church. The Books of Common Prayer have been embodied into the Statute Law by the various Acts of Uniformity, and Rubrics are authoritative guides when they speak on the question when the services are or are not to be used.

Down to the year 1661 there was no Rubric forbidding the performance of the burial service over any persons except persons excommunicated. The Rubric now in force was framed in the year 1661 and received the force of law from the Uniformity Act of 1662. It prescribes that "the office is not to be used for persons unbaptised or excommunicated, or who have laid violent hands on themselves."

7. The question now is whether the expression "have laid violent hands on themselves" includes all who have committed the overt act of suicide, or

only those who have done so deliberately being in their sound senses and in a state in which moral responsibility attaches to them.

Page 793.

8. In Mr. Cripps's Treatise the following statement is made :—

The uniform practice, however, so far as it has been able to be ascertained is in accordance with the reasoning and opinion of Dr. Burn, and it must be doubtful whether a departure from a custom of such acknowledged propriety would not be visited with ecclesiastical punishment.

9. The opinion of Dr. Burn will be found in his work on Ecclesiastical Law, Volume 1, page 265. After referring to the ancient Canon which forbade Christian burial to those who violently put themselves to death, and stating that this rule was understood to apply to those who did the act voluntarily, Dr. Burn intimates that the Rubric should not be construed as severer than the preceding Ecclesiastical Law, and therefore should not apply to persons of insane mind.

10. In the year 1809 the Court of Arches, speaking of the treatment of suicides, put it on the ground that they are supposed to die in the commission of mortal sin, and to have renounced Christianity. *Kemp* versus *Wickes*, 3 Phillimore, pp. 272, 273.

11. The Government of India have not been referred to, and do not know of any authority for holding that the words of the Rubric apply to persons who are not responsible for their actions. It is certain that the practice has not been to apply these words in that way.

12. Under the circumstances the Governor-General in Council comes to the following conclusions :—

(*a*) It is reasonable in this matter to regulate the conduct of clergymen of the Church of England, who serve the Government of India, by the law and practice of the Church of England.

(*b*) There is no authority for holding that the Rubric under consideration applies to those who have caused their own death when in a state of mental insanity. For holding the contrary there is the authority of commentators and of judicial *dicta*. There is also the much greater authority derived from a usage which is very wide-spread and long continued, if indeed it is not quite unbroken. Testing the question by reason, it is only reasonable to hold that the framers of this Rubric did not intend as regards the burial of suicides to alter the law and practice that they found in existence or to visit with what must be considered as an ecclesiastical penalty, an act for which the doer is not responsible.

(*c*) Sincere respect is due to the scruples felt by conscientious men in performing a service of extreme solemnity. Nevertheless, it would not be reasonable that such scruples should prevail against the ancient law and practice of the Church of England which has been handed down to the present time, and which plainly authorises the use of the burial service over persons who have caused their own death while in a state of insanity.

" (*d*) *In such cases when the burial service is required to be read, the chaplain of the station should, at the time that his services are requisitioned, be furnished with a certificate under the hand of the District Magistrate, or in his absence the Magistrate of the next highest rank present, to the effect that he is satisfied that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of insanity. On receipt of such a certificate the chaplain will be bound to read the burial service.*"

13. The Governor-General in Council must therefore require from all clergymen connected with the Government their conformity to this ruling

14. The next point for consideration is the rule requiring chaplains to read the funeral service over the bodies of persons who, having died in the profession of the

NOTE.—Modification of the original orders is shown in italics.

Roman Catholic faith, have been refused burial by the priests of that church. It is stated by the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras that the clergy of the Church of England look upon the rule as bearing hardly upon them, and they desire to have it reconsidered.

15. This rule was laid down in the year 1855 under the belief that the case was governed by positive law, *viz.*, the 68th of the Canons of 1603. But on reconsideration of the matter the Governor General in Council is of opinion—*1st*, that the Canon in question which is founded on the English parochial system cannot for the purpose now under consideration be applied to the very different circumstances of an Indian station; and *2ndly*, that even if it were applicable, it would not prevent the Government from establishing a different rule of conduct for Indian chaplains if found expedient.

16. The Governor-General in Council further thinks that for the case now under review a different rule is expedient. The chaplain of an Indian station does not stand to the residents in the station in the relation which the parson of an English parish bears to his parishioners. It was expressly so ruled by the Court of Directors in their despatch on this subject bearing date the 30th October 1844. Chaplains have been ordered to abstain from endeavours to influence the religious tenets of Roman Catholic soldiers, and in one case a chaplain was compelled to resign the service for persisting in such endeavours.

17. As regards the chaplains themselves, it does not seem consistent that they should be compelled to perform duties towards the corpse of a man whom when living they were forbidden to approach in any pastoral relation, and the Governor General in Council admits that the dissatisfaction which the chaplains have felt with the order of 1855 rests on reasonable grounds.

18. As regards other persons, it can hardly be agreeable to the feelings of either Protestants or Roman Catholics that the chaplains should be called in to supply a service which the priest has refused. To Protestants it must seem that in so acting their church is lax and careless about the performance of its solemn rites. To Roman Catholics it can hardly be otherwise than offensive that a stranger, who in their eyes has no authority, should effect to give to a member of their church what the recognised authority of that church has thought fit to withhold. And neither community can wish it on account of any advantage to the dead man; not Protestants, because the whole notion of such an advantage is contrary to their tenets; and not Roman Catholics, because they do not attribute any spiritual character to the chaplain.

19. For the above reasons the Governor General in Concil is pleased to revoke the order issued in the year 1855, and he will request the military authorities to make arrangements for the decent burial of Roman Catholic soldiers to whom the rites of their church have been refused by the priests.

Home Department resolution (Ecclesiastical), No. 159, dated Simla, the 6th June 1877.

Read again—

Home Department resolution No. 275—287, dated the 8th September 1875, laying down certain rules for the guidance of chaplains of the Church of England in regard to the burial of suicides, etc.

Read also—

Office memorandum from the Military Department, No. 810, dated the 16th November 1875, forwarding, for an expression of opinion, a draft General Order which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to issue on the subject in accordance with the above rules.

RESOLUTION.—On a reconsideration of the subject, the Government of India think it necessary to modify the rules contained in the resolution of 8th September 1875, so far as regards the burial of deceased Roman Catholics. The Government of India have now decided:—

1st, that at stations where there is a Roman Catholic priest drawing an allowance from Government, he shall be held bound to read the burial

service over the body of every deceased Roman Catholic soldier brought for burial, unless he be excused from doing so by the Rubrics and Canons of the Roman Catholic church: and that when the Roman Catholic priest refuses to read the burial service over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the military authorities shall make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

2ndly, that where there is no Roman Catholic priest paid by the State the Protestant chaplain shall, if requested by the friends of the deceased, or by the officer commanding, be bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England, except in either of the three cases in which Protestant chaplains in India are excused from burying a deceased Protestant, *viz.*, dying unbaptised even by lay baptism; excommunicated by the major excommunication; or declared to be *felo de se*; and that when a Protestant chaplain refuses to officiate at the burial of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, on either of the three abovementioned grounds, the military authorities shall, as in the case of refusal by a Roman Catholic priest, make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse

3rdly, that whenever, with or without furnishing any explanation of his reasons, a Roman Catholic priest paid by the State or a Protestant chaplain refuses to perform the funeral rites of his Church over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the circumstances of the case should be fully reported by the military authorities for the consideration and orders of the Government.'

2. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct the modification in the above sense of the provisions of paragraphs 15 to 19. inclusive, of the resolution, dated 8th September 1875.

NOTES.—(1) The expression "proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse in Rules 1 and 2 means that when both the Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains refuse burial in a case of suicide by a Roman Catholic soldier whilst of unsound mind, the burial service should be read over the body by the officer commanding the deceased's company.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 347, dated the 31st October 1877.

(2) The intention of the passage "bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England" in rule 2 is, that the service of the Church of England should be read over the body, if the Protestant chaplain is requested by the friends of the deceased to do so; but the rule does not in any way reimpose on Protestant chaplains the burden of reading the burial service over either soldiers or civilians to whom a Roman Catholic chaplain has refused burial. There is nothing to prevent a chaplain burying anyone if he chooses to do so, provided they are not unbaptised "even by lay baptism," excommunicated by the major excommunication, or declared to be *felo de se*, only the Protestant chaplain is no longer bound to do so.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 347, dated the 31st October 1877.

(3) The expression "unbaptised even by lay baptism" in rule 2 is equivalent to "unbaptised by either clerical or lay baptism." The meaning intended to be conveyed is that baptism, either by lay or clerical, is sufficient to prevent a person from being regarded as "unbaptised" for the purposes of the rule.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, no. 194, dated the 2nd June 1879.

Form A.*

Application to erect a monument in the Government cemetery at ————————

(Referred to in Part IV, rules 1, 3, and 14.)

1 Name and address of the applicant.

2 Name of the deceased.

3 Denomination to which he belonged.

4 Plot-line and number of the grave.

5 Whether the existing grave is a masonry grave or not.

(*a*) In the case of a masonry grave, give a working drawing of its cross-section (showing thickness and height of walls, maximum width between walls, and thickness of the covering slab or slabs) and state the length of inside walls and the nature of the materials used in its construction. (See Part I, rule 13.)

(*b*) In the case of a non-masonry grave, state the depth of the grave, and the depth from the ground level to which it is intended to dig to provide the necessary foundation

6. Dimensions of the proposed monument—

(*a*) Length, breadth, height, from the ground level.

(*b*) Kind of stone used in each part.

(*c*) Whether the letters of the inscription are to be leaded, painted or merely cut.

(*d*) Proposed inscription†

(*e*) Name of the maker of the monument.

(*f*) Whether it is intended to endow the monument.

Signature of the applicant.

Date ————————.

SPECIFICATION OF ERECTION.

(*a*) Manner of securing leaded letters (if any)

(*b*) Mortar ingredients, with proportions

(*c*) Particulars of dowels in joints or border

(*d*) Railing, post and other jointing materials

(*e*) Other remarks.

Signature of the undertakers.
makers of the monument.

Date ————————

Signature of the applicant.

Approved subject to the following remarks.

Executive Engineer.

————————*Division.*

*[This form, which is required for permanent record, should be printed on stout rice paper. Ample space should be allotted to items 6 (*b*) and (*d*), and for the entries under the specification.]

† In the case of a single stone monument only.

CERTIFICATE.

Certified that—

(*a*) The $\frac{\text{existing}}{\text{proposed}}$ foundation is adequate.

(*b*) The $\frac{\text{proposed}}{\text{existing}}$ monument comes under class *————

(*c*) The amount of endowment required is *————

Executive Engineer

————*Division.*

Date————.

* *Vide* Part IV, rule 6.

No. of 19

The above application with a drawing is forwarded to the Venerable the Archdeacon of ————————for approval and return.

Chaplain,

Officer in charge.

Date————.

No. of 19

The papers are returned to the chaplain of————with the intimation that the erection of the proposed monument is sanctioned.

Archdeacon of————

Date————

Form B.

Transmission of application to Executive Engineer.

(Referred to in rule 2.)

No. of 19

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF THE CEMETERY.

THE chaplain in charge of the cemetery———————————has the honour to forward to the executive engineer an application (with sketch) to erect a monument over the grave of———————————————————————————————
in the above cemetery, and to request him to fill in the certificate below the application and to sign the specification if approved.

If the grave is not of masonry throughout, the cost of providing an adequate foundation for the monument should also be separately detailed by the undertakers or makers of the monument, unless such a foundation already exists.

Chaplain in charge of the cemetery.

Form C.

Receipt for endowment fee.

(Referred to in rule 4.)

No._____

_____ CEMETERY.

ENDOWMENT of a_____

to the memory of_____

_____

Received of Mr._____

Rupees_____

endowment.

Executive Engineer,
Division.

_____ 19

No._____

_____ CEMETERY

RECEIVED of Mr._____

the sum of Rupees_____

being_____

the amount of endowment of a_____

to the memory of_____

_____

in_____ cemetery.

Executive Engineer,
Division.

_____ 19

Form D.

Intimation of the Archdeacon's sanction.

(Referred to in rules 4 and 5.)

No._____, dated the

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

Division.

Has the honour to return the sanctioned application (with enclosures) for permission to erect a monument over the grave of_____ (No._____in plot_____line_____) in the Government cemetery at_____

Chaplain
Officer in charge.

No._____

_____cemetery.

No. and date of the Archdeacon's sanction.

Name of the deceased.

Name and address of applicant.

Plot-line and number of the grave.

Initials of the $\frac{\textit{Chaplain}}{\textit{[Officer]}}$ *in charge.*

[over.]

No._____, dated the

_____

$\frac{\text{are}}{\text{is}}$ hereby informed that the Venerable the Archdeacon of_____has sanctioned the erection of the proposed monument over the grave of_____in the Government cemetery at_____. $\frac{\text{They are}}{\text{He is}}$ accordingly requested to pay to the Executive Engineer,_____Division, the sum of Rs._____being the amount of endowment required. The Executive Engineer, who will supervise the_____, should be informed at least a week beforehand of the date and hour on which the monument will be erected.

The Executive Engineer, if the work is executed to his satisfaction, will furnish a certificatie to that effect.

Chaplain
Officer in charge.
[over.]

R. a. p.

Fees payable—

(1) To Executive Engineer for endowment ... ...

TOTAL ...

(2) To Chaplain for erection (particulars) ... ...

TOTAL ...

N.B.—These fees must be paid separately to the officers named.

Chaplain
Officer in charge.

R. a. p.

Fees payable—

(1) To Executive Engineer for endowment .. .. ..

TOTAL ..

(2) To Chaplain for erection (particulars .. .. ..

TOTAL ..

N.B.—The fees must be paid separately to the officers named.

Chaplain
Officer in charge.

Form E (Part I).

_____ PROVINCE.

_____ DIVISION.

Register of endowments received for repairs of monuments in Government cemeteries.

(Referred to in rule 8.)

Year.	RECEIPT OF ENDOWMENT.		NO. AND NAME OF MONUMENT.		AMOUNT OF ENDOWMENT.				REMARKS.
					ORDINARY.		SPECIAL.		
	Date.	From whom received.	No.	Name.	Received during year.	Received to end of year.	Received during year.	Received to end of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Balance of previous year brought forward..	..	....	..	2,000	..	560	
		Cemetery at—							
1901-02 ..	3rd April ..	F. G. Smith, Cawnpore	641	Edward Smith .	75	..	..	..	
	9th May ..	G. F. Gordon, Umballa	656	Charles Gordon	..	..	50	..	
				Total cemetery at ..	75	2,075	50	610	
		Cemetery at B—							
				Total cemetery at ..	..	..	..	..	
				[and so on]					
				Grand total to end of 1901-02 ..	..	..	..	..	

Form E (Part II)

_____ PROVINCE.

_____ DIVISION.

Account of endowments of monuments.

(Referred to in rule 9.)

Year.	ORDINARY.					SPECIAL.					REMARKS.
	Total endowments to end of previous year.	Interest on (2).	Unspent balance of previous year.	Expended during the year.	Balance unspent 3+4—5.	Total endowments to end of previous year.	Interest on (7).	Unspent balance of previous year.	Expended during the year.	Balance unspent 8+9—10.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	
1901-02 ..	2,000 0 0	70 0 0	2 0 0	64 0 0	8 0 0	560 0 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	
1902-03 ..	2,075 0 0	..	..	..	..	610 0 0	..	..	..	..	

Form E (Part III).

_____ PROVINCE.

_____ DIVISION.

_____ CEMETERY.

LEDGER account of special endowments.

(Referred to in rule 9.)

Number and name of monument—[*421. Thomas Edwards.*]

Amount of Endowment, Rs. 75.

Dr. **Cr.**

Date.	Particulars.	Amount.	Date.	Particulars.	Amount.
		Year 1901-02.			
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1st April 1901 ..	To balance (unspent balance of previous year).	1 0 0	15th June 1901	By renewal of railings	3 0 0
	To interest for 1900-01	3 0 0			
				By balance ..	1 0 0
	TOTAL ..	4 0 0		TOTAL ..	4 0 0
		Year 1902-03.			
	To balance	1 0 0			

1ED

Form F.

_____ PROVINCE.

_____ DIVISION.

_____ CEMETERY.

Statement showing capital sums deposited for repairs of tombs and account of the interest and repairs for the year 1901-02.

(Referred to in rule 15.)

MONUMENTS TO WHOM ERECTED AND YEAR OF ENDOWMENT.			ACCOUNT OF INTEREST AND REPAIRS.					REMARKS.	
No.	Name.	Year.	Amount of endowment.	Balance brought forward.	Interest realized during year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance unspent.	By the chaplain or other officer in charge.	By the executive engineer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	SPECIAL.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
421	Thomas Edwards	1898	75 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	..	..
426	James Freenan	1899	60 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	..	..
434	Edward George	1900	84 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..
					and so on					
	TOTAL SPECIAL ..	..	610 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	..	..
	TOTAL ORDINARY* ..	..	2,075 0 0	2 0 0	70 0 0	72 0 0	64 0 0	8 0 0	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	..	2,685 0 0	6 0 0	86 0 0	92 0 0	76 8 0	15 8 0	..	..

* Details are not required in the case of ordinary endowments.

Dated the _____ *19* .

_____

Chaplain or

Officer in charge.

Executive Engineer,

_____ *Division.*

Form G.

(Referred to in rule 8.)

BLOCK.

No._____.

Dated _____ *19* .

Remitted to—

Treasury at _____.

On account of endowment of monuments in the cemetery *

at _____.

For monument—

No.	Name.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
	Total	

(*Words and Figures.*)

Executive Engineer,

Accountant. _____ *Division.*

Acknowledged by the treasury officer under No._____, dated

Accountant. *Executive Engineer.*

*Note.—Separate form to be used for each cemetery.

Form G.

TREASURY REMITTANCE NOTE.

No._____

Dated _____ *19* .

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF TREASURY

AT _____

SIR,

Please receive the sum of Rupees (figures)_____

(words)_____

to be credited to the Civil Department as "receipts" on account of endowments of monuments in the Government cemetery at _____.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

_____

Executive Engineer,

_____ *Division.*

_____

Accountant.

Form G.

TREASURY OFFICER'S RECEIPT.

No._____

Dated _____ *19* .

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

_____ DIVISION.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of Rupees (figures) _____

(words)_____

forwarded with your Remittance Note No._____, dated_____19 , to be credited to the Civil Department as "receipts" on account of endowments of monuments in the Government cemetery at_____.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

_____

*Officer in charge of Treasury at*____

_____

Treasurer.

Form H.

(Referred to in rule 8.)

_____ PROVINCE.

Register of endowments of monuments in Government cemeteries for the year 19

	Division.									Division.									Division.																	
	Cemetery at A.			Cemetery at B.			Total.			Cemetery at A.			Cemetery at B.			Total.			Cemetery at A.			Cemetery at B.			Cemetery at C.			Cemetery at D.			Grand Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward from previous year.																																				
April 19																																				
May 19 and so on																																				
Total for the year 19 ..																																				
Total end of 19 ..																																				

FORM I.

Certificate of proper erection.

Certified that _____

Undertaker(s) / Sculptor(s) at _____

have / has properly erected the monument to the memory of _____

_____

over grave No. _____

Plot line _____ _____

in the _____ cemetery.

_____ *19* *Executive Engineer,*

_____ *Division.*

G. M, Press, Simla.—No. 1 E. D.—19-5-13.—2,525.—B.A.

50

G.R.S. 26]

G.M File No. 76-12
Serial No. 6

Diary No. of letter replied to

Not^n No. 9.147

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 19 .

Date of issue 5-7-13.

Signed by Mr S.P. Rajagopalachari

The following Not^n of the Govt of India, Deptt of Education (Ecclesiastical) No 212 dated the 10th May 1913 containing revised and consolidated rules for the care and use of Govt cemeteries is published for general information and for the guidance of the Officials concerned.

B.O

Secretary
over.

SUBJECT.

(Here enter Not^n)

To

the Compiler
Govt Gazette
for

51

for publication in the Gazette with the request that 20 spare copies of the Not^n may be supplied to the Secretary to Govt P.W.D and the Dy. Com^rs of Distts and 20 to the Govt Railway Press.

Memo No. G. 1044-52 dated 6th August 1913.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Secy to Govt P.W.D. & the Dy. Com^rs of Distts for information & guidance.

PSO

for Secy.

In issue after which the original may be returned.

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—20,000—25-9-10

DIARY No. 1071
1913
SECTION
FILE No.
No. 7.

No. 342.

Government of India.

Department of Education.

Ecclesiastical.

Simla, the 10th July 1913.

Notification.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for Rule 23-A in Part V of the Ecclesiastical rules published with the Department of Education Notification No. 212, dated the 10th May 1913:-

Rule 23-A.- Local Governments and Administrations including the Director General of Military Works Services, are authorised to incur, when necessary, expenditure which is in excess of that permissible under, or is not covered by, the preceding rules, up to a limit of Rs. 500 in each case, on the understanding that this sum represents the maximum aggregate expenditure which may be -- sanctioned by them for additions and alterations to any one church

Note. The above rule has effect from the 11th September 1910. Local Governments, however, may also sanction such expenditure up to a limit of Rs. 500 even if the permissible grant had been exceeded prior to that date, irrespective of the amount of such excess.

Sd/- L.C. Porter,
Secy. to the Government of India.

Pol No 2378/2.8.13

Mysore Resident's Office,
Bangalore, the 19th August 1913.

No. 4810.

A copy of the foregoing notification is forwarded herewith to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, for information, in continuation of this office endorsement No. 3579, dated the 18th June 1913.

First Assistant Resident.

3

[R. S. 26] 2/9 1071

53

Gm. File No. 76-12

Serial No. 8

Diary No. of letter replied to 2 Cs Nos

No. 76. 2035.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 191 .

To

Date of issue 1-9-13.

Signed by Mr. B. Ramaswamier

The following Notn of the Govt of India, Deptt of Edn Ecclesiastical, No 342 dated 6th July 1913 directing certain alterations in the Ecclesiastical Rules published under Notn No G. 1407 | G. M 76-12-6 dated 5th July 1913 is published for general information and for the guidance of the officers concerned.

B-O.

25-8-13

For Secy

(Here enter Notification)

over

SUBJECT.

25-8-13

To the Compiler

Secy to Govt

2218

54

Gazette for publication in the Gazette with the request that 20 spare copies of the Not[n] may be supplied to the Secy to Govt P.W.D and the Dy. Com[rs] of Distts and an equal number to the Genl & Rly Staff

Memo No. G 3004-12 dt 7 Oct 1913.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Secy to Govt P.W.D and the Dy. Com[rs] of Distts. for information

DJO

25/10/13

for Secy

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—8-8-11.

55

DIARY No. 2085

12/2-1913.

ACTION q.m.

No. 76-12

8.9.

Letter No. 450, dated the 29th August 1913, from the Government of India, Department of Education(Eccl), to the Government of the Punjab.

Pol no 1488
R 20/9

V
20/9. ms
dm

No. 5755-2—1

Mysore Resident's Office,

Bangalore, the 20th September 1913

A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded herewith to the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, ---------- for ~~the~~ information, in continuation of this office endorsement No. 4810, dated the 12th August 1913.

First Assistant Resident.

Enclosure to 49

56

No. 450.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. L. C. PORTER, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Department of Education.
Ecclesiastical.

Simla, the 29th August 1913.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter no. 755-S., dated the 24th June 1913, in which you ask for the orders of the Government of India on the two following points:—

(*i*) whether the additional fee of Rs. 16 prescribed by rule 1 (4), Part II of the ecclesiastical rules is payable in the case of a headstone or cross standing higher than 3 feet from ground level; and

(*ii*) whether money realized by the sale of fruit and flowers grown in cemeteries and church compounds may be left at the disposal of the chaplain or other person in charge for the beautifying of the cemetery or church compound, instead of being paid into the treasury for credit to Government.

2. As regards (*i*) I am to say that when the size of a headstone or cross over a non-masonry grave is not more than $3' \times 2' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$, the fee will be Rs. 5, but when it exceeds a height of 3 feet, which is permissible under rule 15, Part I of the ecclesiastical rules when adequate masonry foundations are provided for it to rest on, an additional fee of Rs. 16, or Rs. 21 in all, is chargeable.

3. In regard to (*ii*) I am to say that the proposal is opposed to rule, but in view of the fact that the amounts realized by such sale proceeds are generally trifling, the Government of India are disposed to agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that these amounts may be left at the disposal of the church or cemetery authorities.

4. With reference to the observation made in paragraph 4 of your letter in regard to the significance of the word "plants", I am to say that the word means trees and shrubs and not "tools and plant" in the sense in which the term is commonly used in the Public Works Department.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

~~No. 451.~~

~~Copy forwarded to the Finance Department for information.~~

Nos. 452-472.

Copy of the correspondence forwarded to local Governments and Administrations,* the Foreign, Finance, Finance (Military Finance), Army, Public Works and Railway Departments, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, and the General Superintendent, Wesleyan Church, ~~Bengal~~ Bombay, United Provinces and the Punjab, for information.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
United Provinces.
Burma.
Bihar and Orissa.
Central Provinces.
Assam.
Coorg.
North-West Frontier Province.
Delhi.

By order,

MAHARAJ SINGH,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

257DE—942—1·9·13—GCBP Simla

14/10

G. R. S. 26]

File No. 76-12

Serial No. 10

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 24-10-13

Signed by Dr S. P. Rajagopalachari

Letter No. 450 dated 29th August 1913 from the Govt of India, deptt of Edn (Eccl), to the Govt of the Punjab

(Here enter letter in full)

Memo No. G. 3157-65

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Secy to Govt P. W. D & the Dy. Comrs of Distts for information in continuation of this office memo No. G 3004-12/G.M. 76-12-8 dated 7th Sept

SUBJECT.

1913.

BO

SPR

For Secy.

16/10

(55

Official Memorandum, General (Miscellaneous), dated 24th October 1913.

Letter No. 450, dated the 29th August 1913, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Ecclesiastical), to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab :—

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 755—S., dated the 24th June 1913, in which you ask for the orders of the Government of India on the two following points :—

(i) Whether the additional fee of Rs. 16 prescribed by Rule 1 (4), Part II of the Ecclesiastical Rules is payable in the case of a headstone or cross standing higher than 3 feet from ground level ; and

(ii) whether money realized by the sale of fruit and flowers grown in cemeteries and church compounds may be left at the disposal of the chaplain or other person in charge for the beautifying of the cemetery or church compound, instead of being paid into the treasury for credit to Government.

2. As regards (i) I am to say that when the size of a headstone or cross over a non-masonry grave is not more than $3' \times 2' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$, the fee will be Rs. 5 but when it exceeds a height of 3 feet, which is permissible under Rule 15, Part I of the Ecclesiastical Rules, when adequate masonry foundations are provided for it to rest on, an additional fee of Rs. 16 or Rs. 21 in all is chargeable.

3. In regard to (ii) I am to say that the proposal is opposed to rule, but in view of the fact that the amounts realized by such sale proceeds are generally trifling, the Government of India are disposed to agree with His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that these amounts may be left at the disposal of the church or cemetery authorities.

4. With reference to the observation made in paragraph 4 of your letter in regard to the significance of the word "plants," I am to say that the word means trees and shrubs and not "tools and plant" in the sense in which the term is commonly used in the Public Works Department.

No. G. 3157-65 / G. M. 76-12-10

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated Bangalore, 24th October 1913.

MEMO.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information in continuation of this office Memo No. G. 3004-12—G. M. 76-12-8, dated 7th October 1913.

By Order,

K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Exd.—C. R.

1913-14

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL (MISCELLANEOUS)

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Dated 24th October 1913

No. G. 3157-65 / G. M. 76-12-10

Communicating to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts copy of letter No. 450, dated 29th August 1913, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, (Ecclesiastical) explaining some of the Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries in the State.

GPB—6-11-13—100

Pol No 650 & 16.10.1913. 60

Mysore Resident's Office,

Bangalore, the 16th October 1913.

Notification No. 492, dated the 18th September 1913 from the Government of India, Department of Education/Ecclesiasti-

DIARY No. 2637.
191319 14
SECTION Q. M
FILE No. 760/1
SERIAL No. 11.

---

cal/ A copy of the foregoing notification is forwarded herewith to the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore ---- for information, in continuation of this office endorsement No. 5755, dated the 20th September 1913.

First Assistant Resident.

Enclosure to 5 (11)

No 492.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 18th September 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following note shall be inserted after rule 1 (5) in part II of the Ecclesiastical rules published with the Department of Education Notification No. 212, dated the 10th May 1913.

Note.—When a headstone or cross over a non-masonry grave exceeds a height of three feet an additional fee of Rs. 16 (*i.e.*, Rs. 21 in all) is chargeable.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 493-513.

Copy forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, the Foreign, Finance, Finance (Military Finance), Army, Public Works and Railway Departments, the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, and the Superintending Wesleyan Chaplain in India, for information.

Madras.	Bihar and Orissa.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Assam.
United Provinces.	Coorg.
Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province.
Burma.	Delhi.

By order,

G. R. KAYE,

Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

304DE—873—25-9-13—GCBP Simla

62

G. R. S. 26]

File No. 6-12
Serial No. 12.

Diary No. of letter replied to 2637

Not^n No. G. 3774

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 191 .

Date of issue 22/11/13

Signed by Sir SP Rajagopalachariar

The following Not^n of the Govt of India, Deptt of Ed^n (Ecclesiastical) No. 492 dated 18th Sept^r 1913 directing an addition to Rule 1 in Part II of the Ecclesiastical Rules published under Not^n No. G. 147/Ed^n 76-12-6 dated 5th July 1913 is published for general information & for the guidance of the officers concerned.

B.O

S/R over.

SUBJECT.

For Secy

(Here Note Not^n)

To the

~~A.C. 3774 & 3775/13~~

~~To~~
Compiler, Surtsore Gazette,

~~for publication in the~~
Gazette with the request that
20 ~~spare~~ copies of the
~~Not~~ may be supplied
to the Secy to Govt P.W.D
~~the Dy. Comrs of Distt~~
and an equal number
~~to~~ this office.

~~Memo No.~~ 3775 ~~3774~~ 83 S(13)

Copy of the above
is forwarded to the Secy
to Govt P.W.D + the Dy
Comrs of Distts for
information.

List of enclosures,

~~B.O~~

~~for~~ Secy

Copied by TS

Examined by

GPB—25,000—8-8-11.